Apr 21 '20

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man. **April 21, 1920** *$1.50 per Year*

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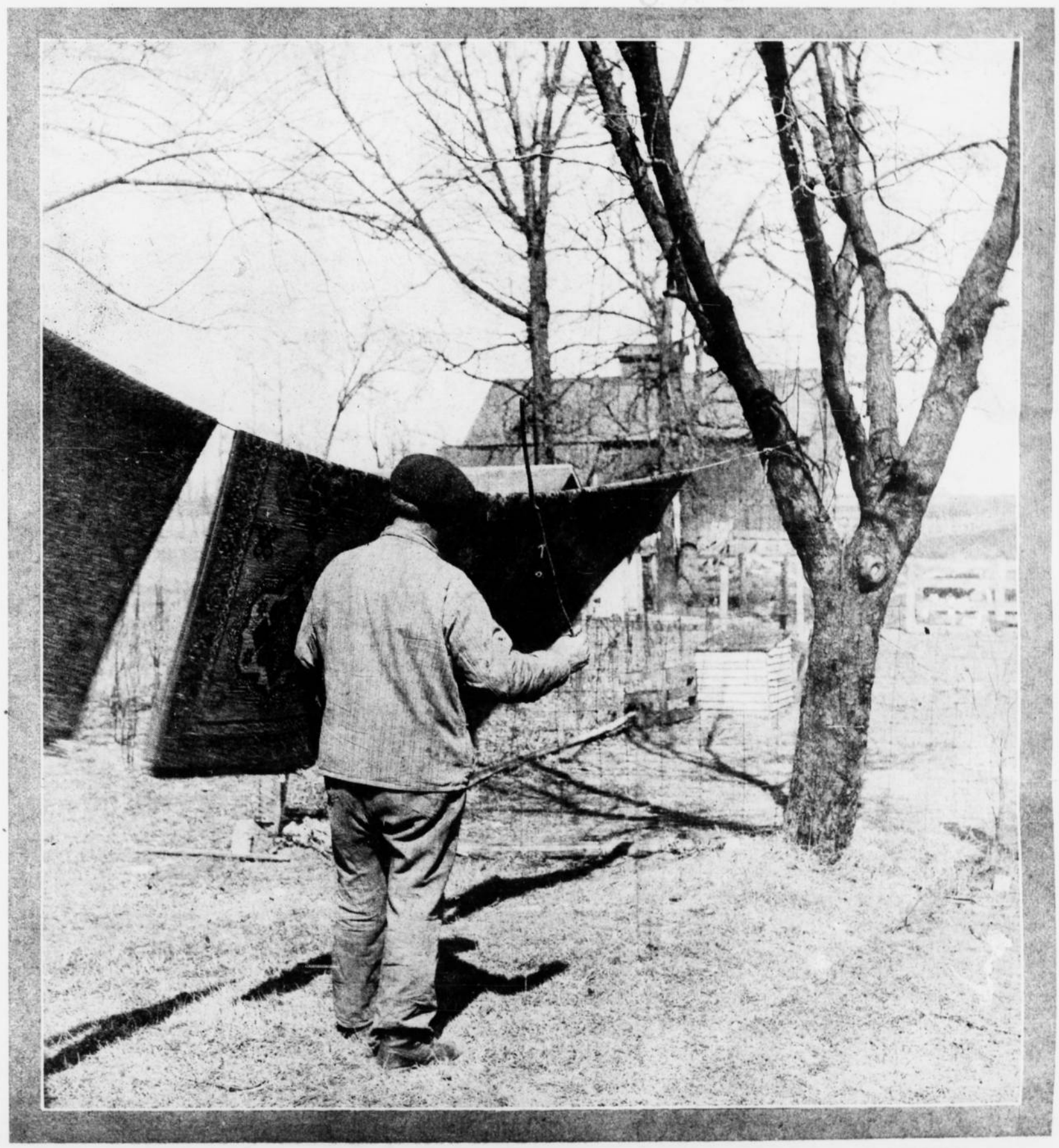

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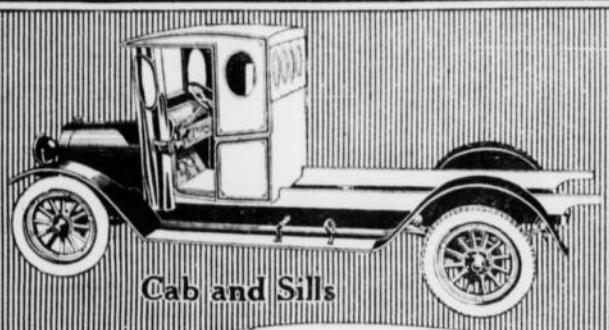

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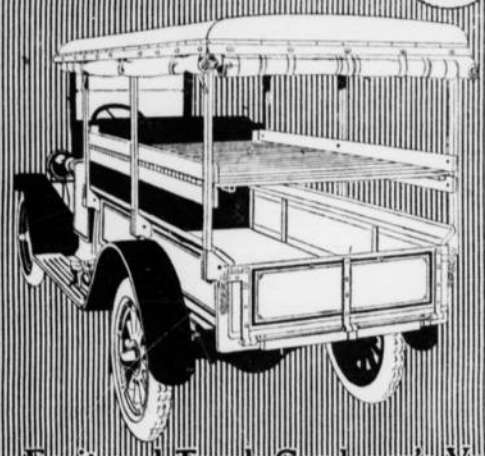

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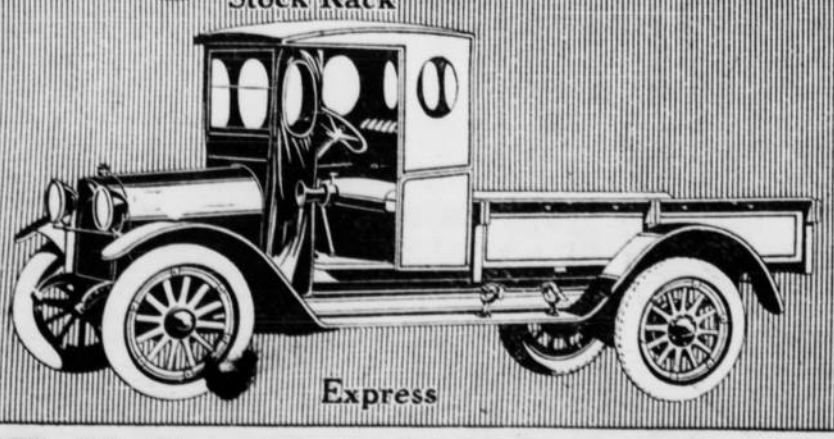

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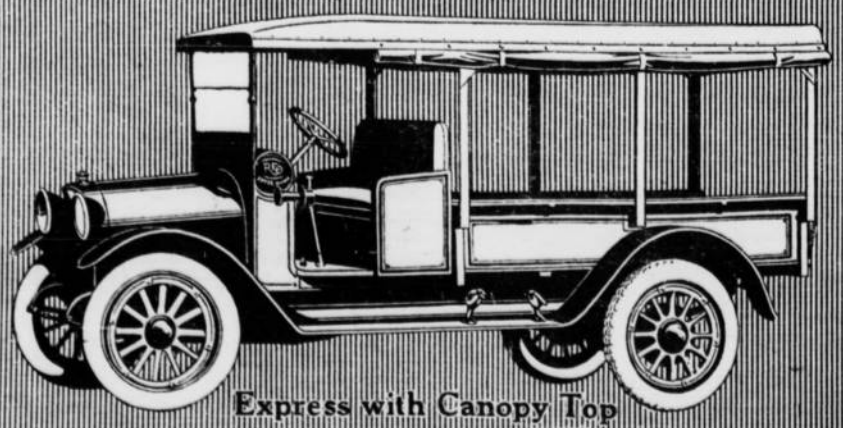

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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Parliamentary News

Clause 10 of the Franchise Act Provokes Lively Discussion—Western Members Take Active Part—By Our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, Ont., April 16.—A considerable diversity of topics have occupied the time and attention of the parliamentarians this week. Nevertheless, the session drags, and members are looking for an announcement of the date on which Sir Henry Drayton will deliver his first budget, and, likewise, for the date when Sir Robert Borden will return to the capital. It has been stated that the prime minister's return will preceed the budget deliverance, because he is to be consulted, but this is not official. A more or less definite announcement as to the government's fiscal policy is expected when Sir Henry does speak. There is the usual talk about cabinet reconstruction when Sir Robert comes back, but the best guess is that nothing much will happen, and the government will drift along and hope for something favorable to turn up. Some little interest has been created by the arrival of the debonair, Bob Rogers, on the scene, with the announcement that the Conservative die-hards will convene at Ottawa early in May, but really momentous developments as a result of the conference are not expected.

In the Commons, the most important discussions have been on the new Dominion Franchise Act, the Progressive party showing up well in a fight against clause ten, aimed at the farmers' method of collecting money to cover the cost of elections. An unexpected bit of legislation is another Grand Trunk Railway purchase ratification bill, made necessary by technical errors, which occurred in connection with the shareholders' meeting to approve the agreement between the government and the company. The House passed an interim supply bill to provide the government with funds to carry on business until the remainder of supply is voted. A bonus for civil servants for the current fiscal year will cost the country $12,500,000, one sixth of which has been voted. Before the pensions' committee, announcement was made today of important changes suggested in the pensions regulations. The most important of these provide that ex-soldiers with less than 20 per cent. disability will be given opportunity to square their accounts with the government by accepting a lump sum of money.

The chief fight against clause ten of the Franchise Act, which the representatives of farmers and labor in the House have probably good reason to believe is aimed at the cross-benchers, was made by O. R. Gould, the first member to have his campaign expenses met by contributions, in a small way, by individual supporters of the cause represented by him. The objectionable clause provides that "no unincorporated company or association, other than one incorporated for political purposes alone, shall directly or indirectly contribute, loan, advance pay or promise or offer to pay any money or its equivalent," as election expenses.

Cross-Benchers in Debate

The absence of Hon. T. A. Crerar, who was still convalescent, following a recent operation, and Dr. Michael Clark, the most experienced parliamentarian on the cross-benches, meant that the Progressives were greatly handicapped in the debate. But Mr. Gould gave a good account of himself and was well supported by J. A. Maharg, Levi Thompson and others. The discussion was on an amendment, moved by A. R. MacMaster, of Brome, who went west at the request of official Liberals to oppose the election of Mr. Gould, in Assiniboia, but on this occasion, Mr. MacMaster and Mr. Gould were largely in agreement. The amendment moved by the man from Brome, provided that all but private subscriptions to candidates' funds be prohibited, that these should be lifted to $10,000, and that all subscriptions should be published.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie put forward the contention that in 1908 parliament had passed an act prohibiting corporations subscribing to party war-chests or to the expenses of individual electioneers. He frankly admitted that the law was so dead that everybody had forgotten its existence, but, nevertheless, insisted on clause ten remaining in the Franchise Act. It is a safe guess that Mr. Guthrie would not have cared so much about the restriction being maintained if election fights in the future were to be confined to the two old line political parties whose "associations" and "organizations" being created for political

Continued on Page 50

Delegates from various Locals in B.C. and two or three Directors from Prairie Provinces at the First Annual Convention of the United Grain Growers of British Columbia, held in Victoria, on February 28, 1920.

Irrigation Means Prosperity

Approximately one hundred and fifty-thousand acres of irrigated land were producing crops in Southern Alberta in 1919. A conservative estimate places the value of these crops at over $6,000,000. This works out at an average return of $40 for each acre of irrigated land in crop. Thirty to forty bushels to the acre of wheat and eighty to one hundreds bushels to the acre of oats were not uncommon yields on the irrigated farms. Proportionately good crops of barley and flax were also harvested. But the best returns came from alfalfa. Few farmers harvested less than four tons to the acre of this crop, which they had no difficulty in selling at $30 a ton. This meant a return of $120 an acre for the season. No wonder irrigation and prosperity are synonymous in Southern Alberta.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has thousands of acres of irrigable land capable of producing such crops as these regularly, season after season, for sale at low prices and on easy terms. Only one-tenth cash and twenty years to pay. Loan of $2,000 for buildings, etc., granted to married men who are experienced farmers.

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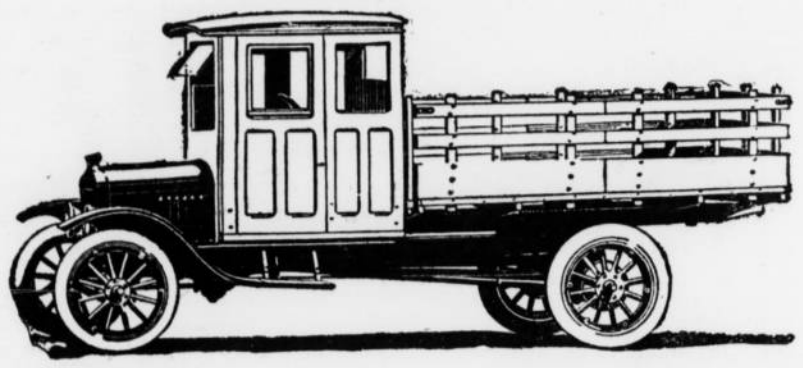


MOTORIZING THE FARM

THE horse has been declared by Thomas Edison to be the most inefficient machine in the world. In return for the amount of food and care needed, the horse returns less in work than any other machine.

The average team of farm horses costs $400, a good set of double harness $100, a wagon without box $115, making a total of $615.

A Ford Truck costs $750 at Ford, Ont. A Fordson Tractor costs $850 at Dearborn Mich.

The initial cost of motorizing a farm is slightly greater than the cost of a horse outfit, but the lower cost of operation and upkeep of the tractor and truck and the greater amount of work done easily put the horse out of the running.

Government experiments have proved that the cost of feeding a horse is 8.7 cents per working hour.

A team of horses cannot plow more than two acres in a ten-hour day. At 8.7 cents per hour or 17.4 cents per hour for a team, the cost would be $1.74, or *87 cents an acre.* A Fordson Tractor plows on an average of seven acres a day. The cost per acre averages not more than *75 cents per acre* for gas and oil. The Fordson does three and a half times as much plowing in a day at a smaller cost per acre.

Suppose you are hauling produce to market or bringing out supplies. If the town is twenty miles away it will take you a whole day to make the return trip with horses. If you have a heavy load and the weather is hot it will take you two days. If it took you twelve hours, the cost at 17.4 cents an hour for your team would be *$2.09.* The average cost of running a Ford Truck, for gas and oil, is 4½ cents a mile or *$1.80* for the forty miles. But with the Ford Truck you can make the return trip in four hours. The truck enables you to make three times as many trips and at a lower cost per trip.

But this is not all. If you motorize your farm you can get up an hour later in the morning. You have no horses to feed, groom or harness. You start work after breakfast.

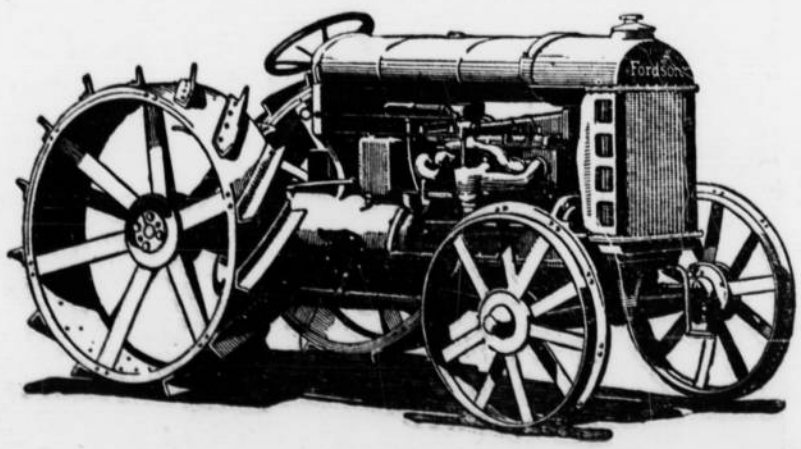
When dinner is ready you stop at the end of the field, drive your tractor direct to the house, eat your dinner, and rest till it is time to go to work again.

In the afternoon your motor works just as well though the sun is hot and the flies are bad.

And at night when work is over you are through for the day,—no horses to rub down, feed or water.

You are always free to leave your farm for picnic or vacation—no worry about horses left behind to be cared for.

Every way you look at it the motor has the advantage over the horse. It means shorter hours on the farm, more work done in less time and at less cost.



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Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

Ford, Ontario

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 21, 1920

A Constitutional Step Forward

During a debate on Canada's political status on March 16, W. L. Mackenzie King drew the attention of the government to a constitutional disability from which Canada suffers in comparison with Australia and South Africa. These dominions, achieving unity at a later date and at a more advanced stage of political development than ourselves, insisted upon securing powers whereby they could amend their own constitutions by local process. If our national necessities demand, as they did in 1916, an extension of the life of a parliament or any other deviation from the strict terms of the British North-America Act, we have to go hat in hand and beg the British parliament to amend this statute which is our constitutional charter. The British parliament would never sanction any amendment unless it had the unanimous backing of all Canadian parties, and, if this were secured, would never refuse the relief requested. But the very fact that it has to be sought advertises us to the outside world as a subordinate community, with limited and delegated powers, and gives the lie to our pretensions to a separate political status.

Replying to this quite proper criticism, Mr. Doherty said the government had discussed the anomaly and were already in communication with the attorney-generals of the provinces to ascertain if their co-operation, which is vital, could be secured for steps to secure for Canada the same powers as Australia and South Africa possess. This contemplated assertion of our right to revise our own constitution by local process is eminently timely. Apparently the federal house as at present composed will sanction the move and the British parliament will offer no objections of its own accord. The sole difficulty will be the consent of all our provinces. Premier Martin, of Saskatchewan, has declared his opposition and Quebec may offer obstacles. The pact of Confederation embodied in the British North-America Act guarantees the French-Canadian people certain special rights and privileges. They know the British parliament would never connive at their abrogation but may fear to commit them to the storms of domestic politics from which they are now safe.

However, it would be perfectly simple to make any new arrangement contain just as effective protection for French-Canadian rights as the British North-America Act affords. What need Quebec fear if it was provided that no changes in our constitution affecting rights of language or religion could be made without the unanimous consent of every provincial legislature? The practical results of the change will be slight. What it will do is to abolish a circuitous and antiquated practice and substitute direct action for a cumbersome formal process. But it is none the less desirable from the aspect of our international position. It will give an outward and visible sign of the new political status which, if we have not yet acquired it, we mean to secure in the near future. With power to amend our own constitution we will come nearer to conformity with Abraham Lincoln's definition of a sovereign state as "a political community without a political superior."

A Ten Thousand Dollar Promise

On page 12 of this issue of The Guide there is an article entitled Farmers and the Future, reproduced from the Family Herald and Weekly Star of September 6, 1911, just before the reciprocity election. The Family Herald is owned by Lord Atholstan, who a few years ago was plain Hugh Graham, of Montreal, one of the wealthiest newspaper publishers in Canada. Atholstan, during the reciprocity election was busily engaged in saving Canada and the Empire. He suffered great agony for fear the people of Canada might endorse the reciprocity agreement, and as a result Canada would become annexed to the United States and the British Empire would be ruined.

It will be noticed in this article from the Family Herald that Atholstan called upon the farmers of Canada to defeat the reciprocity agreement. He makes it clear that it could not possibly be defeated except by the votes of the farmers. He actually begged farmers to vote against it, and further still, he tried to buy them by promises.

Lord Atholstan, through his paper, the Family Herald, promised, if reciprocity were defeated, that he would demand from the government:

1. Justice in the matter of natural resources to the West.
2. Government control and operation of grain elevators.
3. Removal of the duty from agricultural implements.
4. Construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and Georgian Bay Canal.
5. Reduction of railway freight rates.
6. Government backing for loans to farmers.

Lord Atholstan and his paper employed no half-way measures. They promised that if reciprocity was defeated they would not only support the platform outlined above, but that the Family Herald would contribute $10,000 to the campaign fund of the Farmers' party in support of this policy.

Well, reciprocity was defeated, so Lord Atholstan got what he wanted in that respect. Now what has the noble lord done to fulfil his own promise? What has the Family Herald and Weekly Star done for free agricultural implements and all the other planks in Lord Atholstan's platform? What has the Family Herald and Weekly Star done with the $10,000 it was prepared to devote to the Farmers' party?

Banks Curtailing Credit

Reports from different parts of the West indicate that the banks are curtailing their loans to farmers this season. The manager of the rural service department of one bank which has a large number of branches in the agricultural districts has publicly warned the farmers that a period of tight money is ahead, and has advised them against undertaking any large program of extension. This attitude on the part of the banks amounts to a decision that the development of agriculture, Canada's premier industry, is to be retarded, and large areas of virgin land which ought to be brought under cultivation will have to lie idle. Some explanation is due from the banks as to why this should be, particularly at a time when the world needs increased supplies of food and every national consideration demands that every man and every acre should produce to the utmost. The banks are the custodians of the people's money, and they are under an obligation to employ the funds entrusted to them in the interest of the people. No reasonable person expects the banks to lend money to farmers, or anyone else, unless they can furnish proper security, but reports which have reached us indicate that the curtailment of credit to farmers is general and not confined to cases where insufficient security is offered.

The latest figures from the banks' reports to the Dominion government show that the banks have considerably more money on deposit than they had last year at this time. Deposits at the end of February, 1920, were $1,807,096,862, compared with $1,584,959,946, on the same date in 1919, while current loans in Canada were $1,257,015,902 at the end of February, 1920, compared with $1,095,301,791 a year ago. This indicates that if loans to farmers are decreased, loans to other classes of borrowers are greatly increased. Current loans abroad also show an increase from $130,590,063 to $180,711,238, while call loans abroad, which largely means money lent to Wall Street speculators, were $184,469,882 at the end of February, 1920, compared with $155,983,681 a year ago.

Every business interest in this country is vitally concerned in agricultural production, and not farmers alone, but transportation companies, manufacturers, merchants, and the banks themselves in the long run, will suffer if the farmers are not able to obtain the credit necessary to fully cultivate the land already broken up, and to bring new areas under the plow. There is one section of the farming community which is securing all the credit it needs, and that is those farmers of Manitoba who are members of rural credits societies, which, since the break with the banks, are being financed by the provincial government. The action of the banks in curtailing credit to farmers will do much to spread the rural credits movement throughout the West, and will very largely increase the number of farmers who will cease to look to the banks for credit and will depend on co-operative institutions financed by the people's savings deposited with the government.

The Case of Sir Thomas

As true and as apt an utterance as has ever been made on the floor of the House of Commons was that of John A. Maharg, in replying to the remark of Sir Thomas White recently that the new national movement in support of the New National Policy is "purely a class movement." Mr. Maharg, after pointing out that Sir Thomas White had not quoted from the New National Policy anything on which he could even pretend to base his allegation, went on to say that class policy and class representation were never more glaringly in evidence in parliament that in that selfsame speech of Sir Thomas, in which he had basely accused the supporters of the New National Policy of being dominated by class interests, and subservient to class purposes.

That utterance by Mr. Maharg provoked from certain supporters of the Government exclamations of dissent, whereupon Mr. Maharg said:

> Who spoke through the ex-minister of finance? Who spoke through the same gentleman in the year 1911, although he was not then a minister of the Crown? And what were the results? My answer to those questions is that the big interests of Canada spoke in this House at the time the ex-minister of finance was speaking.
>
> The more light that is thrown on the new movement the better we like it; and my request to them is that they will oil up the dynamos at once, keep them well oiled, increase their voltage to the very limit of possibility, and then turn on the searchlight. Turn it on if you will in such a way that the laborer may get a view of what is in our platform. Turn it on also that the laborer's wife, when she goes to make her purchases, may see what is contained in our platform.

Continuing, Mr. Maharg dealt briefly with

the tariff taxation on certain necessaries in every household, including cottons and boots and shoes. He went on to show how much juster and more advantageous to the best interests of the Canadian people it would have been to have followed the example set by Great Britain in resorting to direct taxation to raise the main part of the money required for war expenditures. Coming to deal with Sir Thomas White's amazing defence of the failure of the government to tax excess profits as they should have been taxed, Mr. Maharg quoted the words of Sir Thomas:

> If you took away all the money that the producing classes had made, or the greater part of it, what position would those classes be in should there come the depression which always follows war?

Commenting on these words, Mr. Maharg said:

> What does he mean by the greater part of their profits? It means that you would at least have to take 51 per cent. of their profits, or over 50 per cent. What position would they have been in if a greater portion of their profits had been taken? I will answer that by saying that if he had taken all their profits their position would at least have been as good as that of the great proportion of the returned men when they came back.

The ability of Sir Thomas White is beyond question. He has lived his life in the atmosphere of big business and high finance. He has been eminently successful. He believes that the conditions in which he has achieved his great and conspicuous success are the best of all possible conditions. He believes that the opinions held by himself and his class are the opinions which should dominate in the shaping of public policies. His mind has been moulded by the environment in which he has succeeded. He is pre-eminently an advocate of class policy.

Unwarranted Imaginings

Toronto Saturday Night is finding it necessary to change somewhat its supercilious tone towards the New National Policy and its supporters in the country, and in Parliament. It now professes surprise and satisfaction that, as Mr. Crerar and Mr. Maharg, and others of the representatives in Parliament of the new national movement have made plain, the policy they have been elected to advocate is not a policy of immediate and complete removal of the tariff. Nowhere in the New National Policy is there anything which furnishes any justification for such a gross misrepresentation. The only mention of free trade in that declaration of policy is in connection with Great Britain.

The representatives in Parliament of the New National Policy having once more made this plain, Toronto Saturday Night pretends that they have "changed their note," and says that "it is comforting to know that they do not aspire to such a wild orgy of agrarian domination." Nevertheless, it goes on to say:

> This is a refreshing change of note but it is still easy to discern that the Farmers' party still regards the manufacturer as an enemy rather than a benefit to Canada.

There is an old saying (which, like many another old saying, is by no means unfailingly a true saying), that two of a trade cannot agree, or as the ancient Greek proverb was, a potter disagrees with a potter. But there is no saying, ancient or modern, that men of one occupation hate men of another, as their enemies. It has remained for the protectionist, whose thinking is reflected in certain journals printed in Toronto and Montreal, to profess that he holds it as a primary article of his creed that every farmer regards every manufacturer as his enemy. This is one of the methods such a protectionist devises for justifying to himself and to those like-minded with himself the system of special privilege by which he and they benefit from the unjust burdening of agricultural industry.

Nothing could be more absurd. If the writer who writes with such an air of omniscience about the farmers for the readers of Toronto Saturday Night were to go among the farmers and learn something about them by actual contact with them, he would find that they do not hate manufacturers. He would not be writing anything more absurdly untrue if he were to write that tinsmiths hate bakers, or that cheesemakers hate tailore. If he were to attend a few conventions of the farmers' organizations it would add enormously to his education. He would then have a better-furnished mind.

He would learn things about his fellow-Canadians which he now appears to be ignorant of. He would realize that the men and women engaged in the agricultural industry in Canada do not cherish hatred against any men and women engaged in any other industry. They do not sing songs of hate against anybody. As Canadian citizens, they are working for the betterment of the conditions of life and work for all Canadians. They are working for the removal of injustice and for the establishment of equal rights for all Canadians, with special privilege to none.

Atholstan in London

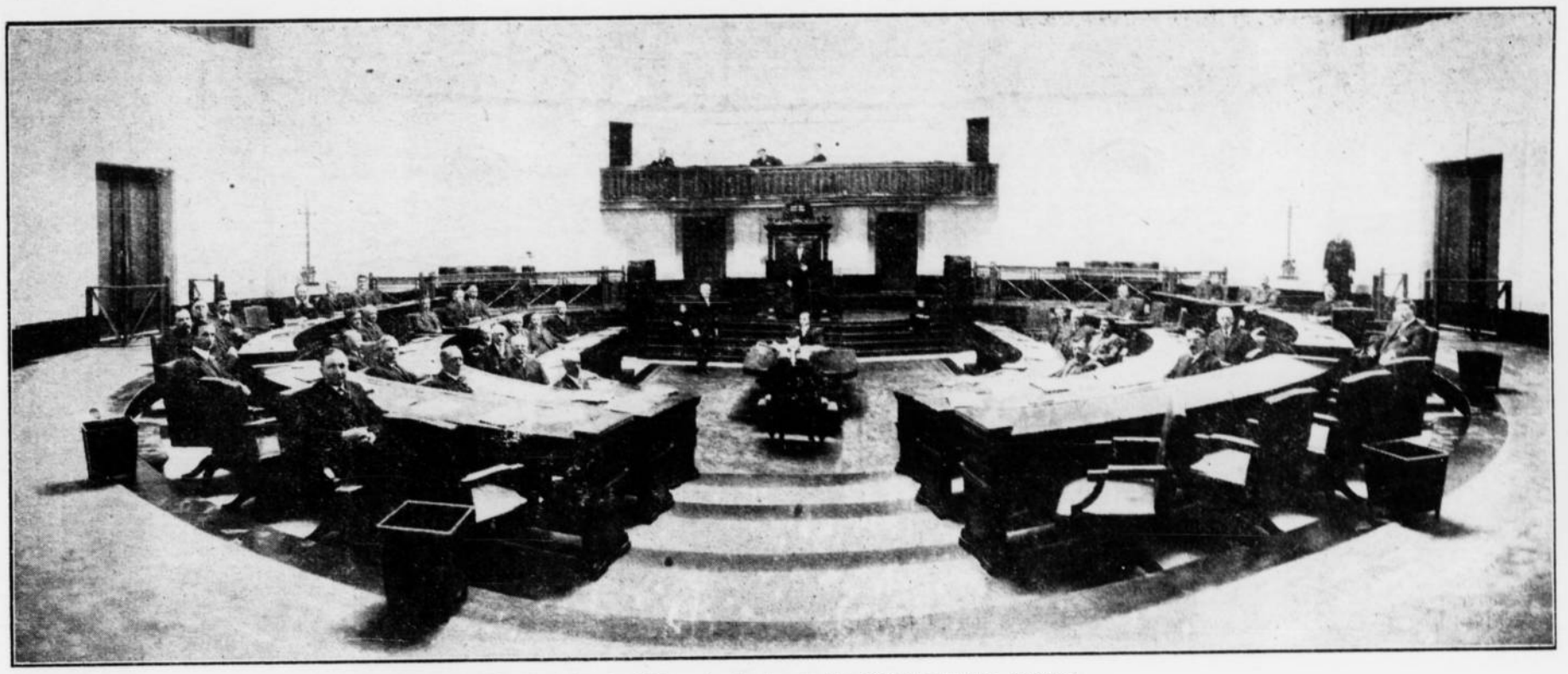
The following cable despatch appeared in the press throughout Canada on April 13th:

> London, April 12.—Lord Atholstan, the "father of Canadian journalism," who arrived here today with wife and daughter, met a cordial reception from the London and provincial press. He was hailed as a great Canadian and Britisher, and his biography is being printed as a model for the youth of the British Empire. Invitations to attend all kinds of functions are pouring in on Lord Atholstan, who is here primarily to act as chairman at the Imperial Press Conference this month.

It is evident that our friend Lord Atholstan is cutting a big swath in old England. He will, no doubt, take his seat in the House of Lords and contribute his opinions on weighty imperial matters. We would suggest that our readers drop him a note and ask him what he has done with the $10,000 for the Farmers' party. Just address him Lord Atholstan, House of Lords, London, England.

The new legislative buildings at Winnipeg when completed are to cost $8,000,000, according to the official announcement of the minister of public works. This is about $6,000,000 more than they should have cost. It will mean a tax of $16 per head of population, or $80 per family of five to pay for these enormous buildings.

Will the Noble Lord Make Good His Promise?



The Manitoba Legislature in Session in the New Legislative Chamber.

Nation Builders in the West

"Mine's mine because yours is yours and all is ours. The right of each is the guarantee of all. This is the essence of True Democracy and the ultimate Guarantee of Liberty."

By A. S. Handicap

(Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer" and "The Tariff and How it Works"

Article X.---The Essentials of Citizenship

ALL citizens, and especially those who undertake leadership, should have strong and straight ideas of what is meant by liberty, patriotism, democracy and education. Local community gatherings might well devote an evening to the discussion of what each of these much-used but seldom understood words stand for. We cannot expect to meet our problems with a few inherited ideas and a foggy vocabulary. Even though we are sure we know exactly what these words mean translated into concrete experiences, we are not always sure that we can convey our meaning to others.

Man should have the greatest liberty so long as it does not conflict with the liberty of others. Law as opposed to liberty affecting conduct should be directed against acts which injuriously affect others, but, on the one hand, we like to pass laws to compel the individual to do what we think he ought to do for his own good. The desire to mind other people's business by statute is becoming a nuisance. We are less concerned about a person doing wrong to others than in preventing him from doing what we consider harm to himself. Not understanding or respecting real processes of character-building, probably through mistaken ideas of what is meant by education, we are not willing to rely upon the appeals to conscience and the strengthening of the will, but largely abandoning these right and powerful methods, we seek to pass laws to enforce codes of morals or rules of discipline. We thus endeavor to standardize the rule of the majority, and sometimes that of a minority, and in so doing manufacture hypocrisy and destroy originality and individuality. We emphasize external conduct and use external methods to control it, imposing the collective will by law rather than seeking to enlighten the sources of conduct so as to bring about right action from within. Morality is not subtraction. It does not ask us to give up things, but rather gives us something so much better that they give themselves up. The perfect character can never be produced with the pruning knife.

Liberty and Law

A group of boys seeking outlet for an exuberance of animal spirits becomes a terror to the neighborhood, a cause of worry to parents, an endless source of annoyance to the policeman on the beat, and bids fair to become a menace to the state. Along comes a man who understands boy nature, and organizes the gang into a band of Boy Scouts. There is no more trouble. A moral equivalent has been supplied, and the impulses that formerly found expression in evil have been directed into civilized channels.

On the other hand, there is the wail about "infringement of my personal liberties." What have you ever done for government to deserve any personal liberties? Voted now and then, maybe—voted for a government that not only infringed upon the personal liberty of others but destroyed it, maybe—served in the war after being drafted, maybe—paid taxes on half your taxable income, maybe—obeyed the laws, with ample provision in the cellar against prohibition, maybe. You, therefore, probably consider yourself a good citizen. Where did you get the idea that that was enough to make a good citizen? Can you expect a government elected by such so-called citizens to have regard for your or any other elector's personal liberty?

Government can give back to us only what we give to it. It is a pair of scales. What we put into it will come back to us sooner or later. Its action is as relentless as the law of gravitation.

Property

Let us now consider briefly the relation of control and liberty in regard to the ownership of property. Man has a right to live and to continue living. This right to live is inherent and natural, and is not acquired through the enactment of any positive law by which the privilege is accorded. It is true the right may be forfeited by the repudiation of the principle of mutual obligation, but only by the person himself. This right turns out to be a poor prerogative unless it is supplemented by another right, the right to secure a living. This means a right to standing-room on the earth, the right to reach out and seize for the support of the body a certain amount of solid, liquid and gaseous substances. He must have air, drink and food. These do not exist in one place, hence there must be the right to move about, to go where these substances or some of them can be obtained. Few kinds of food are furnished by nature in a form fit for use. They must be cultivated, gathered, threshed, shelled, skinned, refined, cooked and served. From the fleeces of animals, the bolls of the cotton, the stalks of the flax and from many other sources must be gathered the fibres which, when spun and woven and fashioned into garments, clothe our bodies. The materials for our houses must be extracted from the rocks, from beds of ore and clay and from the forest. They must be assembled and transformed in many ways by art and man's device. Hence the right to exert the physical powers and members in all such processes cannot be denied. This means the right to labor, and the right to labor follows and does not precede the right to appropriate. This right to labor would be a mere empty right unless preceded by the right to appropriate. Moreover, clothing and shelter are generally necessary to human life.

The vicissitudes of wind and weather impel men to lay by in stores, and we call goods so appropriated and housed up, "provisions," things foreseen. It is necessary to lay by in store for nights and winters and even for periods of stormy weather. Some of the brutes do this, and it is interesting to note that the institution of property has its prototype, if not its beginning in the provident economy of the ant, the bee and the squirrel. If men, then, are to live, and we cannot deny them that right—if men are to live they are to take and keep. Property "runs with" life. Nevertheless, to concede to any individual the right to appropriate under all circumstances according to his own judgment of his necessities would be anarchy pure and simple.

The Rights of the Community

The individual man does not exist by himself, but in families, tribes and states, and there are as many rights as there are persons, and every person must concede to the others the equal right to live and to take and keep physical substances and to do all acts and functions necessary to life. No one may arrogate so much substance as may endanger the life of his fellows. The community now appears, asserting its common right to control appropriation in the interests of all. Rationing in war time is an example of this right. We must acknowledge the right of the individual to appropriate, and the right of society to control appropriation. These two principles—individual claim and social rule—are eternally welded. Alone, either could ruin society. While they should go together, the operation of these two principles is diverse. The principle of individual appropriation is always at work, silently, but without cessation. Each man is always getting on the plan of the old woman in the Hoosier Schoolmaster, "When you're a-gittin', git a-plenty." Social regulation, on the contrary, runs spasmodically and intermittently. While society slumbers like the lion in the fable, the tireless hunters weave a network of toils around her. At length she awakes with a roar, and makes tremendous efforts to break the many rope yarns that were meant to enslave her. Such outbreaks are always alarming. Property owners see vested rights threatened and the nation itself in danger. Sometimes there ought to be alarms. Vested rights in hoarded magazines of food ought to be in danger. True socialism consists in the exercise, under proper forms and safeguards, of the right of society to control the institution of property. In other words, property is a trust, and society is its guardian. We might admit that the government might wisely and profitably take charge of the railway and telegraph, that all the mines and the moving-picture shows should be made the property of the nation and worked and run under public oversight or management. All this and more we might advocate, but not for the reason that property is robbery and private ownership a sin, but on the solid ground of public right to control private property for public good.

For any class to claim advantages above its equitable rights—extortionate wages—that must be paid for by the rest of the community at the cost of necessities, is profiteering pure and simple. To thrust forward one's own needs regardless of the needs of others, to adopt an exacting and querulous attitude in front of authority might be forgiven to the down-trodden, but not to men in possession of their rights. They are justified in seeking their fair share, but no more, and that only through the channels of legitimate agitation.

Two great defects in present democracy are the lack of a sense of responsibility, and the absence of the power of self-criticism. Both these can be remedied by the people themselves, and when this is done not only will Canada be safe for democracy, but democracy will be safe for Canada.

The question as to where the line should be drawn between government and liberty as affecting individual conduct and ownership of property is one that will give any gathering material for more than one night's discussion.

Patriotism

Patriotism is the spirit that prompts

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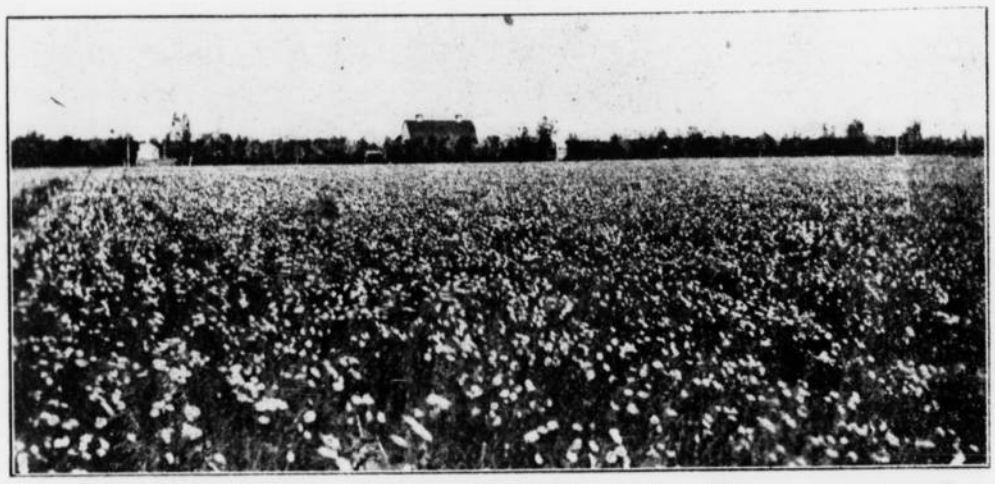
Flax in Saskatchewan

What is the Future of the Pioneer's Crop---By

A. W. Henry

FLAX is grown in Canada principally for its seed. More than 95 per cent. of the seed comes from the three prairie provinces. The major portion of this, amounting to over 80 per cent. of the total Canadian crop, is raised within the boundaries of Saskatchewan.

If production is any indication of the suitability of the crop, then Saskatchewan possesses a considerable area eminently suited to the growing of flax for seed. Will Saskatchewan maintain her reputation as a flax grower? When virgin prairie becomes a thing of the past will the flax crop also become a matter of history? Will the purple fields of the prairie be an unfamiliar sight in days to come? What the past has taught, is that to be the story of the future?



A Field of Cultivated Flax in Blossom, July, 1919.

The Beginning

Early settlers on the heavy land areas of this province noticed wild flax growing luxuriantly on the native prairie. It occurred to them that where wild flax grew in such abundance could not the cultivated flax be induced to do likewise? Seed was brought over from the United States, the crop found profitable, and soon flax became the "pioneer's crop."

The soils that proved most suitable were the heavy clays, where the season without frosts was moderately long and the annual rainfall neither very high nor very low. Roughly this included a strip of country running from the southeastern portion of the province in a northwesterly direction between the parallels of 49 degrees and 54 degrees north latitude. Portions of this strip are, of course, unsuited to flax but in general it includes the principal flax-growing sections of the province.

From the first, flax became a crop of convenience. The homesteader grew it because it did better than the other grains, with less careful preparation of the land. The heavy land was difficult enough to get into good condition under the best of circumstances and in many instances the first settlers neither had the power nor the machinery to prepare it properly. In those days distances to market were great and flax proved less bulky to move than wheat. At the same time the crop frequently commanded a good price. As a "pioneer crop" on new land it has been in most cases fairly lucrative.

The Flax Situation—Past and Present

As yet large areas of unbroken prairie are still available for crops of flax, and the major portion of the flax crop is today grown on this kind of land. At the same time suitable "breaking" for flax is becoming scarcer each year so that the flax grower of the future will necessarily have to depend on some other preparation whereupon to put his flax.

What has happened in the older flax districts? Has the production of flax diminished as the available new land has become scarcer? It has. Must we accept this as the inevitable course of events? Let us examine if there are not other causes that have contributed to this falling off. We find:

1. That seed flax, especially good seed, has been and still is difficult to obtain.

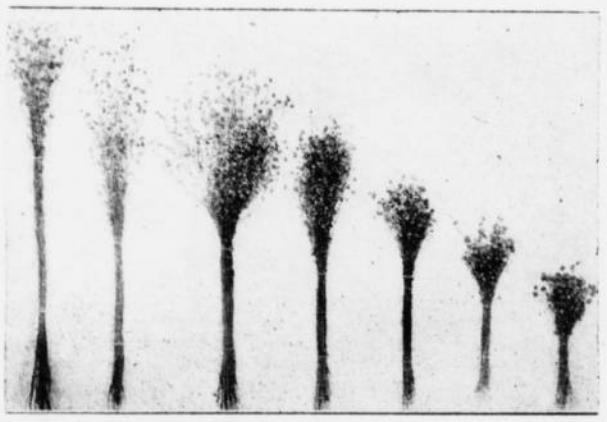
2. That certain weed seeds are hard to remove from flax. These have been sown and consequently flax has gotten the reputation of being a "dirty" crop, and on this account called by some "the curse of the country." Moreover, flax is not a good weed fighter, as it starts late and does not crowd out the weeds like wheat nor can it be harrowed when growing to keep weeds in check.

3. That careless methods of cleaning and treating the seed are the rule rather than the exception.

4. That yields are occasionally seriously lowered by disease. Many men consider there is no remedy and quit the crop immediately disease appears.

5. That a large percentage of farmers are firmly convinced that flax is "hard" on the land. For this reason only one or two crops are taken and then the crop is discarded.

6. That one failure from frost has been sufficient in many instances to prejudice a man against flax for all time.



Relative Heights of Different Varieties of Flax at Saskatoon, 1919. From left to right, Longstem Russian Fibre, North Dakota 1375, Premost, Novelty, Egyptian Golden, Burbank.

7. That flax land is frequently poorly prepared and the low returns are often attributed to the unsuitability of the crop or to the supposition that it is "hard" on the land.

8. That the harvesting and threshing difficulties have discouraged men from growing flax.

9. That the straw, as at present utilized, is of considerable less value than wheat or oat straw. When the latter crops are frozen the straw provides excellent feed for farm animals, whereas flax does not possess this advantage in the same degree.

10. That men fear the unstability of price. After 1912 when the price dropped many men ceased growing flax and are loth to take it up again for fear of a similiar experience.

Regarded merely as a temporary source of revenue men have been prone to drop flax upon the least untoward occasion and as a result careless and indifferent methods have attended the growing of the crop in the past. It has reached its present status under adverse conditions of crop and soil management. The success it has attained has been largely due to the fact that it has found a clean, firm seed bed on which to grow. In most cases, however, this success has been but short lived, due to unfavorable climatic conditions, careless methods, popular prejudices, or to other circumstances.

There are men, however, in the older flax-growing districts, who have continued to grow the crop and grow it successfully. Problems have been greater and more numerous it is true, than in the early days, but given the same care and attention as is generally accorded to wheat, flax has continued in numeorus instances to be an important and a profitable source of income.

The Future

If flax is to have a permanent place in the future, the mistakes of the past must be corrected, old theories and prejudices, where unfounded, put aside, our methods of culture improved and difficulties as they present themselves surmounted.

Throughout the flax-growing areas "the large brown seeded flax" and "the small brown seeded flax" are practically the only different sorts recognized. The latter is generally conceded by farmers to be the more productive. In general simply flax is grown.

Different varieties of seed flax tested at various experiment stations have shown marked variations in yield, length of straw, earliness and other important characters. Premost, a small brown seeded variety has yielded most for a period of years at both the Manitoba and the Saskatchewan Agricultural Colleges and is probably at present the best variety for western conditions, on the market.

The present scarcity of good seed flax is due not only to "lean" years but also to the fact that so little seed of improved varieties is grown. The future of flax growing must necessarily depend largely upon the character of the seed that is sown. It is the place of our experimental stations to give farmers the proper start in good seed and their place in turn to keep this seed pure, growing their own, if at all possible, and not depending on others for it. Most experimental stations are unable

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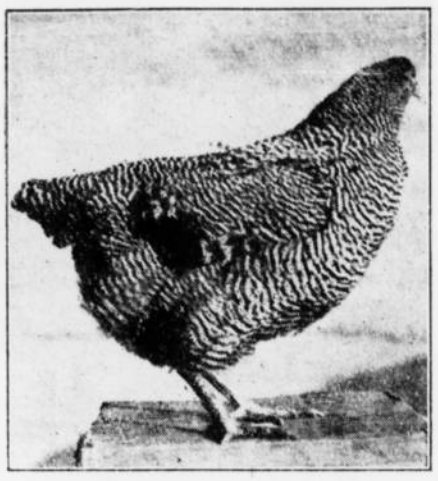
A Field of Flax on Irrigated Land.

Some Uninvited Guests

And Methods by which they may be induced to leave.

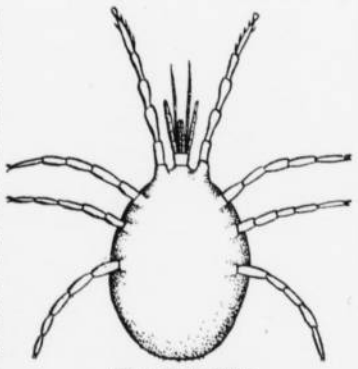
By Duncan O'Connell



This Pullet, raised by Prof. Herner at the M.A.C., laid 235 Eggs in One Year.

Freedom from parasites is a necessary condition for profitable egg production.

AS a youth I grew up in the belief that "cooties" in the barnyard were just as unavoidable as toothache and tired muscles were to my kind. I can remember how the oxen seemed to invite the chattering blackbirds to sit on their backs in the warm spring days and hunt in the shedding fur. The evident satisfaction which old Buck used to display, neck stretched and tail waving in the spring breeze, seemed to indicate that all the discomfort of the past winter was worth while in order to enjoy these brief moments of bliss. But as I grew to the stature of a man I learned to take the measure of an insect. Like many young men of my age, fired by the adventure of war, or fired into it by public opinion. I travelled far and learned much. I came into contact with men of unimpeachable veracity who told me tales that have fixed my resolve to work for the banishment of every six-legged creature which inhabits the barnyard on his own invitation. Let me interest you, dear reader, for a spell on behalf of our feathered friends.



The Red Mite,

who is just as much of a fighter as he looks.

This is a matter of prime importance to the poultry keeper, as hens which have to dissipate their energies fighting parasites, are not profitable. They make smaller growth in any given time with the same food, their egg production is curtailed, they succumb to attacks of disease much more quickly, and lastly we are now beginning to learn that insects themselves are carriers of germs and big factors in the spread of some particular diseases. Vigilant and continuous attention is necessary to keep fowls free from external parasites. At least 32 different kinds of insects and spiders are known to be fond of a chicken diet. Some of these, like the lice, remain on the birds most of the time, taking only an occasion vacation to explore the nest, and, mayhap, find a juicier victim. Some of them, like the red mite, are of independent habits and easily accommodated in the matter of taste, as they live on the under side of roosts, in cracks, or in litter, sampling a different bird at each meal time. Some of the parasites live upon the surface of the skin, sucking the blood like the red mite, or chewing the skin or feathers like the lice. Some of them show a proper degree of shame for their calling and work out of sight under the surface of the skin, like the scabies mite.

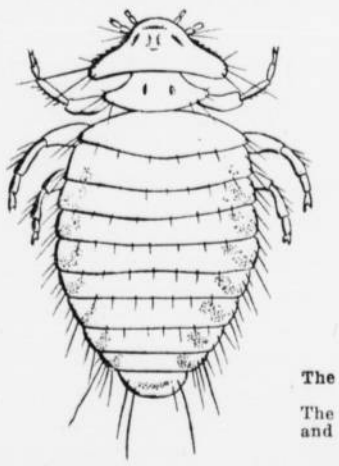
On the majority of farms it may be safely said that all the birds have skin parasites on them some of the time, and that some of the birds are in torment all of the time. It is almost impossible to keep premises absolutely free from vermin unless hatching is done by incubator and brooding done artificially also. In addition it will be found necessary to keep the young chickens away from the old birds until they are ready to go into winter quarters, which have been previously cleaned and disinfected. This drastic program is, however, not always practical, nor is it necessary, for healthy birds in hygienic surroundings will keep parasites in check with a little assistance at certain times of the year.

In order to keep poultry successfully it is not obligatory for a farmer to make the personal acquaintance of every one of these 32 species. Most of the damage is wrought by three or four, and in any case for purposes of making war on them they may be grouped according to their methods of feeding and breathing. Armed with this knowledge the owner may detect, prescribe and operate against the assailants without any expert assistance.

Lice

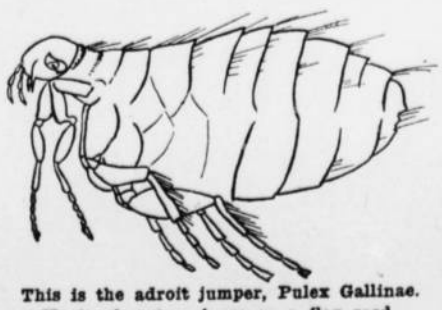
Lice, are probably the most widely distributed parasite of poultry. They are so common that flocks of fowls that have not been treated for lice removal are almost sure to have one or more species present. At least eight kinds are known, and five of these are very common. Bird lice are quite different from those which affect man and animals, they will live for a short time on other hosts and, perhaps, sample the board, but they do not thrive, and after a day or so waste away from home-sickness. In fact fowl lice are very discriminating; the hen louse does not appreciate a meal of duck, nor will the particular pet of the duck deign to spend her nights on a roost. Every species of feathered creature has its own particular parasite, and parasites do not fraternize. Indeed, some varieties of lice are so nice in their taste that they inhabit only certain areas, and we frequently find in badly-kept flocks that each hen is harboring distinct colonies on various parts of her hide.

For purposes of eradication all lice may be treated the same. They all have similar habits of feeding and similar life histories. It has been computed that a pair of lusty lice will have 125,000 offsprings in eight weeks, and that computation came out of a biology book and not from France. The eggs, or nits, are laid on the feathers. They hatch in from six to ten days. This has a bearing on eradication, for powders and greases which may be applied to the birds do not affect the eggs, and must, therefore, be repeated every four to six days at the commencement of the campaign.



The Specimen on left masquerades under the name of Menopon Pallidum, but nobody is fooled.

The thick-headed fellow confines his operations to the wings and rump. The louse on the right prefers to live in the barbs of the wing and tail feathers.



This is the adroit jumper, Pulex Gallinae. He is almost as large as a flax seed.

Adult hens may harbor quite a number of the parasites without showing any symptoms to indicate their presence. If they are unthrifty, and if broody hens leave the nests they should be examined for lice. The biting and digging of the claws of the pests may cause sores and the nervous irritation, and loss of sleep may cause general debility and bowel trouble. Little chickens are very susceptible and often die. Lice are sometimes found in large numbers on birds suffering from roup and gapes. In some cases their presence has so lowered the vitality of the hosts that the latter fall prey more easily to organic disease, while at other times it is probable that the fowls lack sufficient energy to dust themselves.

When conducting a hunt, look first under the wing, on the back and around the vent. Examine the head and neck feathers, and part the big feathers in the wing. When present the parasites are very easily found by anyone who is familiar with them. It seems incredible that serious infestations can escape the eye of the careful poultryman.

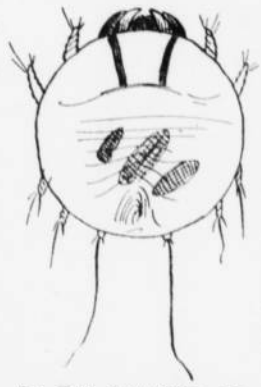
Treatment

Sanitary surroundings and liberal range must be given the birds if their efforts in keeping down their enemies is to be effective. The dust bath is the hens own special invention. Speaking of dust baths don't put powder in the dust, it is largely wasted applied in this way. Powder should be applied directly to the infested birds. There are a great many louse powders on the market, some of them about as effective as the dust from which they are made, others of real value. R. C. Lawry, one time of Cornell University, invented a powder which is unequalled for effectiveness and cheapness, and which can be made by any farmer. Directions follow:

Three parts of gasoline.

One part crude carbolic acid (90-95%).

Do not use a weaker strength of carbolic acid. If the prescribed strength cannot be obtained use instead one part Cresol. Mix these together and add gradually while stirring enough Plaster of Paris to take up all the moisture. As a general rule it will take about four quarts of plaster to one quart of the liquid. The exact amount must be determined by the condition of the powder in each case. Stirring must be kept up continually so that the plaster is uniformly wetted. When enough plaster has been added the resulting mixture will be a pinkish brown powder (where carbolic has been used), having a fairly strong carbolic odor and a rather less pronounced gasoline odor.



An Egg Containing Female of the Depluming Scabies; at left the exquisitely - fashioned leg.

A Prize-winning Bird at the Winnipeg Exhibition of 1920.

A new male bird is often a fertile source of infestation.

Another very effective way to combat lice is with ordinary ammoniated mercurial ointment. If you use this get your druggist to make it up with a lard base instead of the usual lanolin base, as it will be softer and work into the feathers better. In applying this rub three pieces, each the size of a pea, one under the vent and one each under the wings. These pieces should not merely be daubed on but rubbed well into the feathers. The chief advantage of ointment over powder is that it takes less time to apply and is, perhaps, more effective, but it costs more.

A time-honored and effective treatment for lice, especially for young chicks, is greasing. The grease most often used is lard and sulphur. By all means leave out the latter ingredient when dealing with baby chicks. The lard is applied with the finger to the head and neck, under the wings and around the vent. It is a tedious job, but works like a charm.

Of late years sodium fluoride has come into vogue as a delousing agent. It is claimed that it surpasses any of the above mentioned, as it does not set the hens back. It is expensive and rare, and its advantage is doubtful.

Mites

The mite family is even more populous than the louse family, as it has 18 full-fledged members in good standing. Mites are not insects but belong to the spider family, as they have eight legs when mature. The one most familiar to Canadian readers is the red mite, as they thrive in our cold climate. It is safe to say that some of them may be found in every western poultry house which is not kept clean. Like the ever-present louse, they simply await a given combination of circumstances to make their presence a very serious charge on the pocket book of the poultry keeper.

The red mite is about half the size of the head of a small pin. The female is larger than the male. When hungry they are gray, with dark spots, but they usually show a color varying from yellow to dark red, depending upon the length of time they have been kept waiting for the coming meal. When young the mites are white in color and have only six legs. After the manner of crawling things they go through successive moults, discarding their old coats in the poultry house. These may sometimes be detected in the form of a white powder on the roosts.

Mites are worst in spring and fall. They are capable of living for months on rotten wood and filth, for they have been found in houses long deserted by fowls. Birds should not be allowed to roost in stables for the mites introduced

Continued on Page 29

What Food Costs—

About 60c a Day for a Man

It costs about 60 cents a day to feed a man.

To feed a family of five, on the average, costs about $610 yearly. The average workingman spends about 43 per cent. of his earnings on food.

Food costs have soared about 90 per cent. in four years.

Must have 12,000 calories daily

A family of five, including three young folks, needs some 12,000 calories daily. The average family does not get that, and is underfed.

Those 12,000 calories in some foods cost many times as much as in others. So this food question is enormously important.

Save 85 per cent on breakfasts

Quaker Oats supplies the supreme breakfast. It is rich in calories of energy—1,810 per pound. It is rich in minerals, rich in protein. It forms almost the ideal food in balance and completeness.

Yet it costs one cent a large dish. It costs six cents per 1,000 calories. It costs one-ninth what meats, eggs and fish cost, on the average, for the same calory nutrition.

Note the comparisons with other necessary foods, based on prices at this writing. Mark what it saves on a breakfast for five, compared with other dishes:

Cost Per 1,000 Calories

Quaker Oats, 6c
Per 1,000 Calories

Average Meat, 45c
Per 1,000 Calories

Eggs, 70c
Per 1,000 Calories

Average Fish, 50c
Per 1,000 Calories

Breakfast Costs

Dish of Quaker Oats	1c
Two Eggs	10c
Bacon and Eggs	16c
One Chop	12c
Serving of Fish	8c

See how much you can save on breakfasts by serving Quaker Oats. Your folks will be better fed. The costlier foods, which are also needed, can be served at dinner, and the breakfast saving will help cut the cost.

Proper nutrition and proper economy call on housewives to consider these things.

Quaker Oats

World-Famed for Flavor

Millions of people the world over have been won to Quaker Oats. We flake them from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. This extra flavor means extra delight, and at no added cost.

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

3376

Nation Builders in the West

Continued from Page 7

us to support and defend our country, to uphold its rights, and to obey its laws. It is an active force, habitually imparting, always alert, seeking out and working for what is best for the people as a whole, having due regard for the rights and welfare of everyone. It is doing for our country by service to its people what a father would do for his children. It is gathering all our fellow citizens into a national family fold, and extending protection and help to the weak and needy, subordinating party, class and self to the common good. It is the working spirit of national brotherly love. It is love of country manifested through love and service to all within its boundaries. An acceptance of this sentiment throughout Canada for one year would bring the alien to our side in tears, with the devotion of his faculties to our country's service. Love would put a new face on the wide West in which we now dwell as pagans and enemies. It would warm the heart to see how fast this creeping power would solve national problems that distrust can never achieve. Let all become lovers, and our difficulties will be dissolved in universal sunshine. The difference between true and spurious patriotism has already been pointed out, and every reader can make the application for and to himself.

What Is Democracy?

When we come to question what democracy is, we meet with many and widely varied replies. For example, note the following definitions of the word, the first of which dates back nearly 400 years:—

(a) The democratean commonwealth is the government of the people, where all their counsel and advice is had together in one.

(b) The common people.

(c) The will of the people.

(d) A nation in which the government is vested in the people as a whole.

(e) Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

(f) A form of government opposed to monarchy on the one hand, and on the other aristocracy or oligarchy.

(g) Is freedom regulated by law.

(h) The recognition of the rights of man as man.

(i) A social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege.

(j) That form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them, or by officers elected directly by them.

(k) Progress of all through all under the leading of the best and wisest.

(l) Not a form of government, but a spirit that may inspire many forms.

(m) In its last analysis, popular control which may be exercised under various forms, and which means popular interest and education.

(n) Thinking and acting in terms of men.

(o) A government in which every man, by virtue of his manhood alone, has an equal voice in the common affairs of the country.

(p) The greatest personal freedom, the widest powers of self government, equality before the law, and the fullest political power in the form of universal suffrage.

(q) The right of the people to control not only their political but their industrial life and government, the right of the workers themselves to determine the conditions of their daily lives, by controlling the economic basis of the community, the means of production, distribution and exchange.

In these definitions the word stands for government, people, a form of government, the will of the people, nation, recognition of rights, a social state, progress, not a form but a spirit of government, popular control, humanity, regulated freedom, economic control, and a combination of freedom, equality and self-government.

Democracy is not a piece of machinery, but a state of mind, an attitude and practice of a people, principles and daily action to carry them out. The machinery is, of course, necessary, but it is merely the expression of the development of democracy that is in the people themselves. Democracy cannot suddenly be created by a revolution, or by the passing and enforcement of a thousand laws. Democracy is a growth, and it must be a growth in the minds of the individual citizens. The only way to get this growth is by education, and the only way to educate the foreign settlers in the West sufficiently and in time is by a definite, organized, systematic effort.

If we are to formulate a standard of democracy, if we are to teach the understanding and practice of fundamental democracy, we must realize that it is necessary to think for ourselves, and that the affairs of the nation are to be approached with the same kind of homely, common-sense reasoning that is best applied to the affairs of an individual, the kind that is within the reach of the plain, ordinary citizen:

"I honor the man who is ready to sink
Half his present repute for the freedom to think,
And when he has thought, be his cause strong or weak,
Will sink t'other half for the freedom to speak."

What is Education?

If the growth and development of democracy is dependent on education, then it is very necessary that we have the right conception of what is meant by the word. Some still cling to the old idea that a fair knowledge of the three "R's" is all that need be included in the term. Among other accepted definitions are:—

(a) Education is the development of the three "H's," the Hand, the Head, the Heart.

(b) Education is culture, or development of powers—formation of character as contrasted with the imparting of mere knowledge or skill.

(c) Education is the process by which we realize what is best and learn the way to it.

(d) Education is care of body—I am; development of intellect—I know; regard for conscience—I ought; and determination of action—I will.

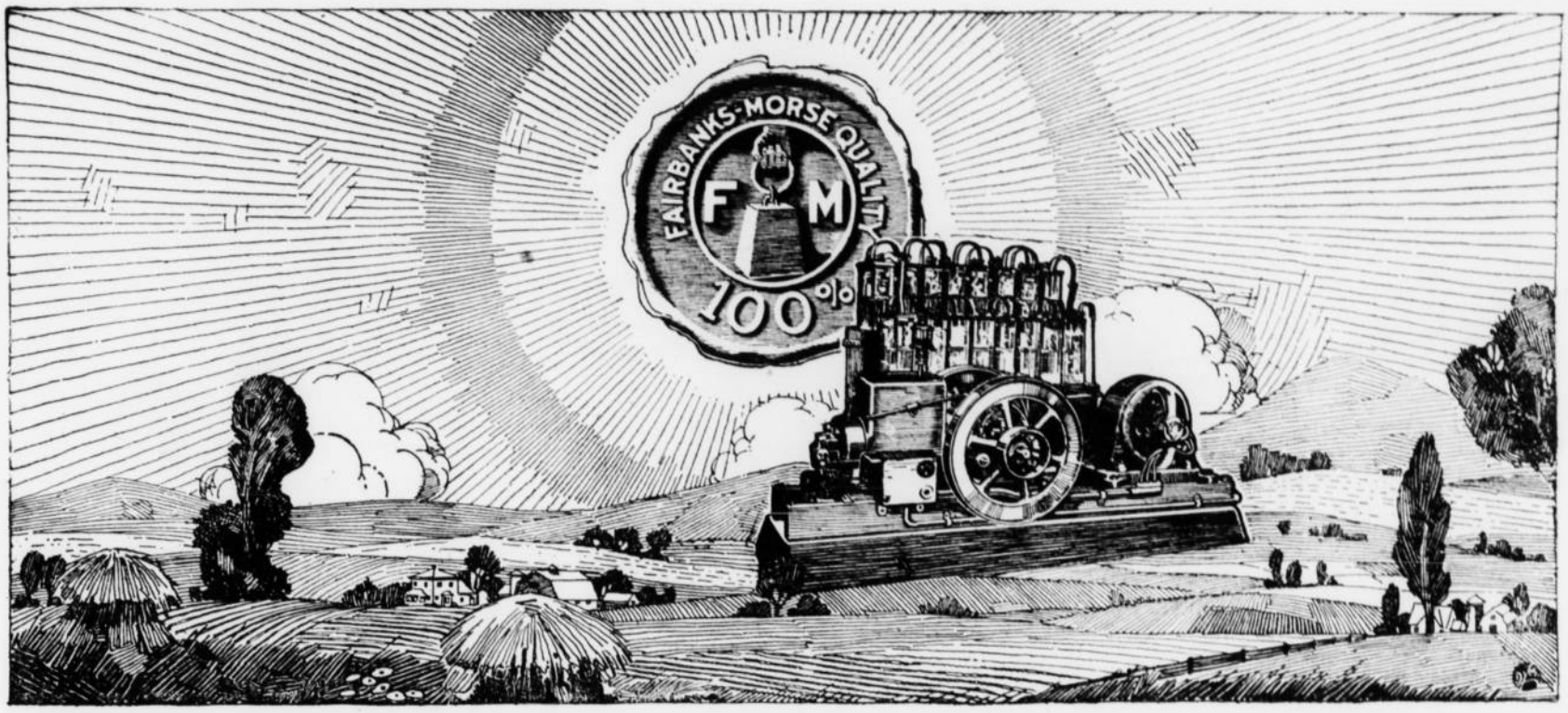
(e) Education is striking from the brain the chains of ignorance, from the heart the iron rim of superstition, and from the hand the curse of the unskilled.

(f) Education is not mere efficiency. Personality must be liberated, not mechanized. Education is the nourishing in every individual of the desire for a full, free life, and of the capacity for enjoying same.

(g) Herbert Spencer, an able authority, gives a much more detailed definition: "In what way to treat the body, in what way to treat the mind, in what way to manage our affairs, in what way to bring up a family, in what way to behave as a citizen, in what way to utilize those sources of happiness which nature supplies—how to use all our faculties to the greatest advantage, how to live completely—this being the great thing needful for us to learn, is, by consequence, the great thing which education has to teach. To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge.

THE GREAT DIVIDE

The accompanying cut shows the arch built on the height of land, situated just at the boundary of Alberta and British Columbia, where the water divides, part flowing west to the Pacific and part east to the Hudson Bay.



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The Farmers and the Future

From the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Sept. 6, 1911

IT must be recognized on all sides that if Reciprocity is defeated on the 21st of September, it will be defeated by the votes of the farmers.

Obviously, no policy can be adopted or continued in this country without their consent. Those who are talking as if any government measure could be pushed through in the face of determined agricultural opposition, have not studied the political statistics of the Dominion.

It is our belief—as is well known—that the issue up for settlement at this election is no mere matter of trade. It is the far more vital question whether Canada shall be gradually merged in the United States, or if it shall be permitted to continue its splendid work of national development. This work has only just begun—we have only commenced to see daylight ahead—it was only the other day that the "exedus" was bleeding us to death, and our American neighbors were getting into a sympathetic attitude to attend the funeral.

But at last our foot is on the rising road. The sun-kissed peaks of assured and permanent success are in full sight. We shall gain them if we keep on in the old way—the way our fathers "blazed"—the way of Canadian self-sufficiency, backed by the steadying power of British connection.

* * *

But if we keep this way—if Canada is to be saved for Canadians—it will be saved by the farmer's vote. Now if this is done in the face of the manifold temptations which interested and paid advocates of Reciprocity have so impudently dangled before the eyes of the farmers, taking advantage of the fact that three decades ago all Canadians supported a measure of Reciprocity, to try to stampede farm opinion in its favor under the entirely changed conditions of today—if the farmers stand out against this sophistical and dishonest campaign then, in deadly earnest, will they be entitled to their turn.

Mr. R. L. Borden is on record as favoring many items in what might be called the Farmers' Program. He went West this last summer, apparently for the purpose of letting the western farmers know that he accepted most of the "planks" in their platform which the government did not accept.

Is Mr. Borden in earnest?

We do not profess to know. But we do know it is very likely that he will soon have a chance to "make good" if he will be so inclined. The test—unless all signs fail—will soon be upon him. Then we shall see whether he was sincere in his promises to "take up the cause of the farmer," or it was only a pre-election "dodge."

* * *

The reason we bring this subject up just now is not to question Mr. Borden's earnestness—nor that of Sir Wilfred Laurier, for that matter. As between the two men, Mr. Borden has made the larger promises. That is one reason we are dealing with him especially, and another is that the reports of both parties indicate a strong probability of his being in power after the 21st. inst.

But we raise this question just now to publicly lay down our own policy on the subject, and to pledge ourselves to a certain course of action in case Reciprocity is defeated and the country saved.

We shall first give the new premier his chance. We shall see whether or not he proposes to live up to his professions. We shall take his pledges, and check them off as they are fulfilled or broken. We shall expect to see the farmers figure largely in the first speech from the throne and in the first budget.

* * *

Failing this, however, we shall take up the battle ourselves, and arraign Mr. Borden for his broken pledges. Now it is easy to "talk at large" on this matter. But we desire to be definite; and we hope that our readers will cut this out and file it away to be compared with our fulfilment of our pledges.

(1) We shall insist that Mr. Borden extend just treatment to the western provinces in the matter of crown lands, forests, minerals and boundaries.

We are aware that the present government has made a belated move in this direction; and we shall take note of that in its relation to the whole problem. But we shall demand that Mr. Borden live up to his far more comprehensive pledges, no matter what eastern opinion may be.

(2) We shall insist that Mr. Borden give the West government control and operation of grain elevators; and that he stick to his promise to extend government encouragement to the chilled meat industry.

(3) We shall go beyond Mr. Borden in the matter of free agricultural implements. We do not propose to await the finding of any tariff commission. We believe, when our makers of agricultural implements can send them into an outside market where they enjoy no protection, and there undersell the American and other makers, that they should no longer be allowed to "banboozle" the Canadian people into giving them protection at home, by which they are enabled to bleed the Canadian farmer.

Therefore, we declare at once and without delay for Free Agricultural Implements; and, if Reciprocity be beaten, we shall press this policy, week in and week out, on the new government.

(4) We shall advocate the building, and operation on behalf of the people, of the Hudson Bay Railway and the Georgian Bay Canal.

(5) We believe that railway freight rates should be reduced; and we shall insist upon a government policy permitting this act of justice.

(6) We shall press upon the Borden government—if it be formed—the fair and equal-handed policy of backing loans to the farmers with the government guarantee, just as the government now guarantees the bonds of railways. This might take the form of direct loans by the government to the farmers. The essence of the proposal is that the Canadian farmer shall share with the Canadian railways the benefits of the government credit, which is based, indeed, largely upon the prosperous agricultural industry.

Now we have tried to make our position clear. If the farmers save the country, the country must turn in and see that the farmers get their reward. The victory will be a farm victory; and the government which owes its life to the farm vote must begin by regarding the farmers' interests as prime and paramount.

* * *

Then comes the next step in our program. If this is not done, then a serious farmers' party must be formed; and that party we shall join in the humble capacity of a soldier.

We have had farmers' parties in the past in Canada. Their temporary success has given the lie to the politician's sneer that farmers lack the power of effective political organization. These parties have presented a very effective organization, indeed, and have more than once controlled the franchise of entire sections of farming country.

But they have lacked "staying power." No party can secure very much in the way of permanent advantage for the people whose cause it advocates, unless it "stays with the game." A spurt is of little use in politics. It is "steady and sure" that does it.

The farmers' parties we have had have accomplished some good. They have lasted long enough to compel one or other of the old parties to adopt some of their ideas. But when the driving force of the independent farmers' organization was gone, the callous political party which had accepted these ideas under duress soon let them die of starvation. The farmers' party which succeeds must last to rear its own children.

* * *

The weakness of farmers' parties has usually been a lack of funds. It is hard to get money for a political movement which only seeks to win general

advantage for the benefit of a large section of the people, and which has no hope of getting at the succulent "loaves and fishes" of office. The two old parties would be as poor as church mice if there were not always either the possession or the prospect of government "patronage" to attract to their camp generous friends. Farmers' parties must get on without this lure; and they are in consequence invariably poor.

The only way to meet this defect is for those who believe in the farmers' cause to put their hands in their pockets. They cannot—like the two old parties—put their hands in other peoples' pockets. This new farmers' party—which will become a necessity if Mr. Borden, when he places his foot in the stirrup, does not immediately show himself a better friend to the farmer than those who are promoting Taft Reciprocity with the aid of a large American campaign fund—should start out with the determination to raise at least a $100,000 to finance its legitimate battle for farmers' rights.

To this fund the Family Herald will contribute as a first subscription $10,000. We shall place this $10,000 at the service of the central committee of this National Farmers' Party; and we shall furthermore come to the support of the party with the full force of The Family Herald, whatever that may be worth. We mean business in this matter. If Mr. Borden betrays the farmers who have elected him, he will find an implacable foe in The Family Herald.

* * *

We care absolutely nothing for either party. Our hands are free, as our readers well know. We believe that the prosperity of the Dominion rests upon the continued prosperity of the farming community; and we propose to battle steadily towards securing that fundamental foundation of national development.

We are now fighting Reciprocity because we believe it means the end of our dream of a great and permanent Canada. It is not with us a question of a cent more for this and a cent less for that—it is the life of the nation which is at stake, we are fighting for Canada—Canada for Canadians—Canada as a permanent member of the British empire—Canada as, in time, the predominant member of the British empire. Our slogan in this war is

THE HOME MARKET

and

THE OLD FLAG

But we never did have any trust in politicians.

So we desire to put ourselves on record at this time as ready to enter another campaign, the moment this is successfully over, to make certain that the politicians who win will take care of the people who helped them win.

We have laid down our Farmers' Platform. It will be a progressive platform. As new needs arise, we shall take up the farmers' battle on new grounds. We shall insist that the interest of the first profession in Canada be regarded first. There will, of course, be no heart in such a battle if Reciprocity should win on 21st September, because Reciprocity will be the beginning of the end of Canada as a nation. No man can fight very hard for what he regards as "a lost cause," and, if Reciprocity wins, Canadian aspirations will be a lost cause.

* * *

Let us today fling all such trivialities as party prejudice and political tradition overboard. Let us regard ourselves simply and solely as citizens of no mean country, let us look beyond the petty considerations of the day's barter, and, consider the great and tragic national interests at stake and the mighty international forces that are playing upon us.

Let us not forget what the leaders of American opinion have openly said regarding the meaning of the movement—how they have gloated over the belief that "the bond uniting the Dominion with the mother country is light and almost imperceptible," and how they have gloried in the hope of carrying the Stars and Stripes to the Arctic circle. And may we not ask with reverence that God of nations shall direct us in this great crisis of our history?

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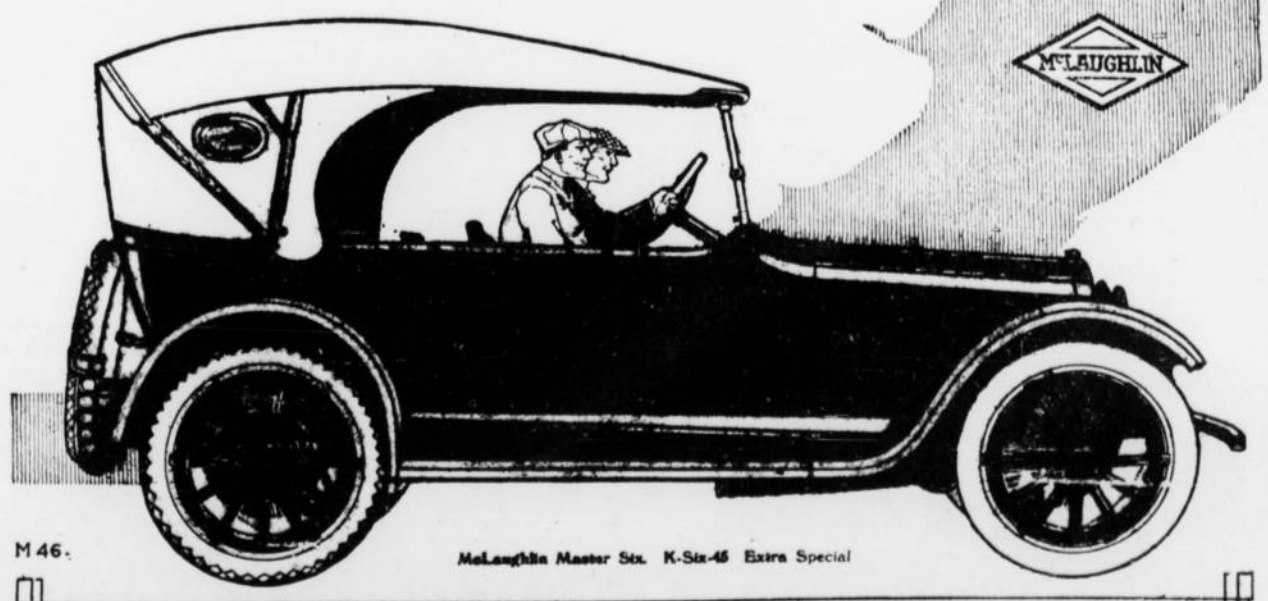

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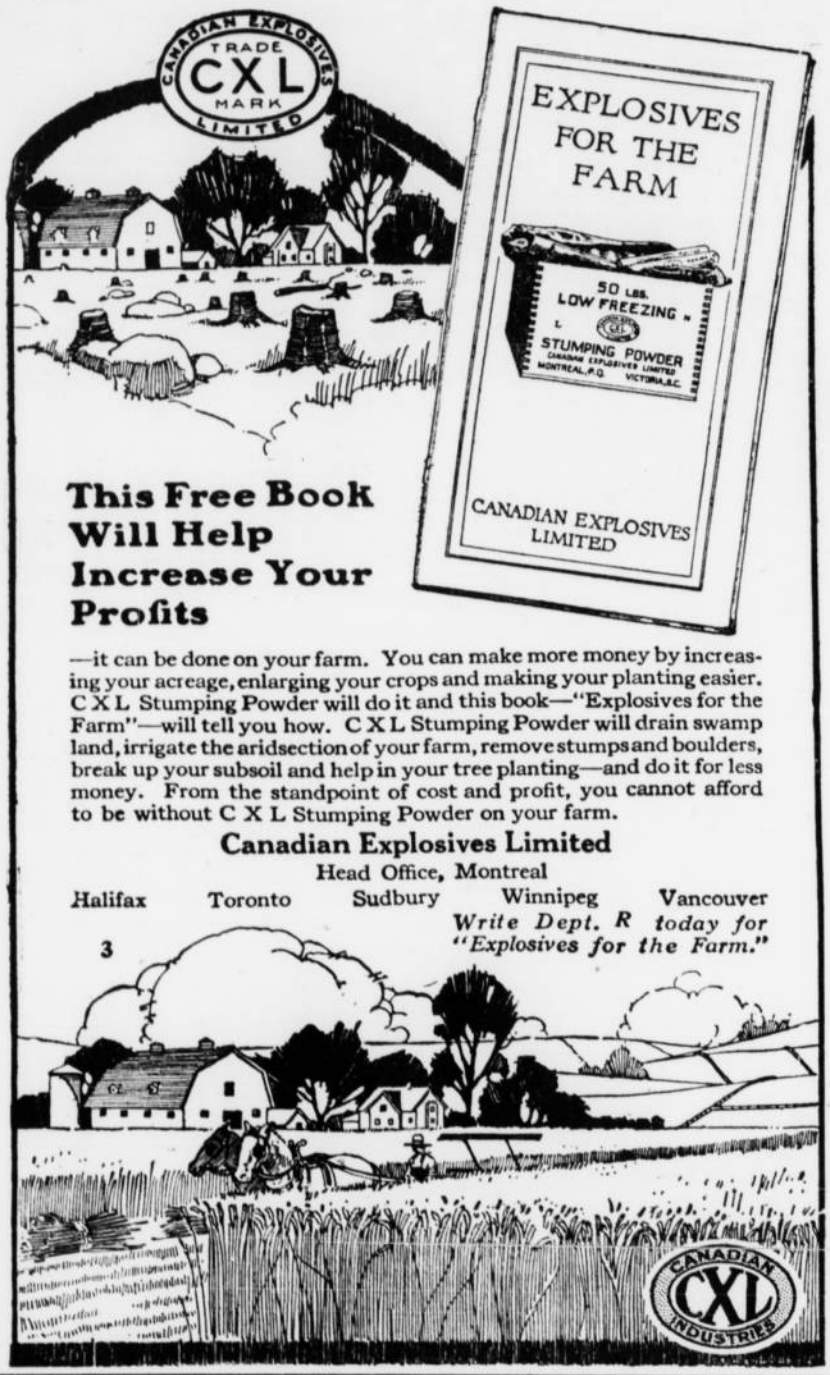

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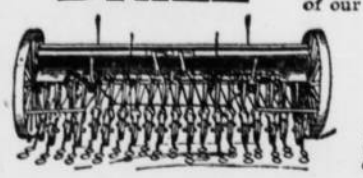

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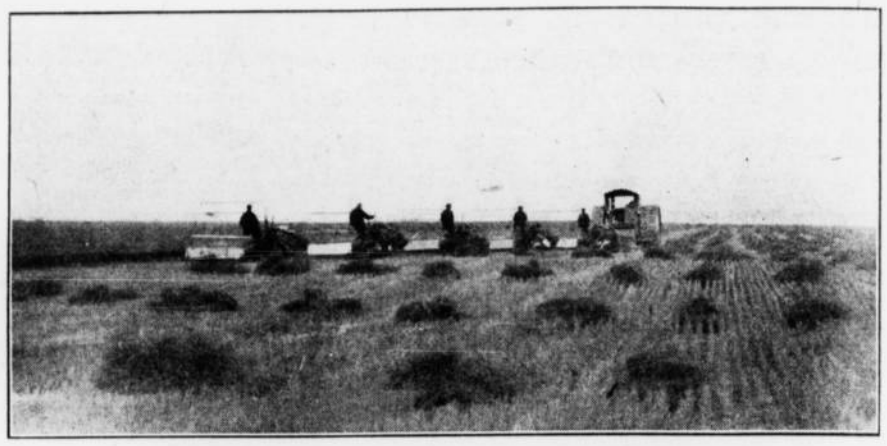
11

Flax in Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 8



Cutting Flax in the Snipe Lake District, Saskatchewan.

this year to provide such seed but it is hoped that in the very near future good seed will become available and will be generally distributed.

Preparation of the Seed

In preparing flax for seeding more care is necessary than with any of the other grain crops. In many instances due to frost, disease, etc., the seed used is low in vitality. The only safe way to determine its fitness in this respect is by a germination test. Most flax contains weed seeds, shrivelled grains, bits of straw and carries more or less disease. The remedy is not to sow more pounds per acre but to clean, grade and treat this flax thoroughly and sow it on clean land. General negligence of these operations in the past has been accountable for a large percentage of the failures or partial failures with flax.

The fanning mills that are at present on the market are by no means perfect but most of them will remove a large percentage of the weed seeds, shrivelled kernels and other foreign matter from flax. It is almost impossible to remove entirely certain of the weed seeds, particularly Hare's Ear Mustard, Ball Mustard, Blue Burr and Flat-seeded False-flax, by mechanical means. The only alternative in this case is to pull the weeds in the field, from a seed plot, or obtain clean seed. Some mills are not equipped with sufficient screens when sent out. It depends on the shape and size of the weed seeds to be removed which screen is best to use. If the screens necessary are not included in the regular equipment of the mill they should either be secured from the fanning mill company or new ones made to suit the purpose, rather than put up with the supply on hand.

A great many men consider that it is impossible to treat flax. Others have seen no good reason for doing so. The result has been that the majority of farmers in the past have given their seed flax no treatment whatever. What methods have been used have as a rule not been at all thorough. In certain cases the only treatment given has been to put a teaspoonful of commercial formalin (40 per cent.) in the top of each bag of seed and turn the bag upside down for a short time. In others the formalin solution has simply been applied with a whisk.

To guard against the diseases carried by flax seeds, the small, shrivelled kernels and bits of straw must first of all be removed by the fanning mill as they invariably are the worst diseased. The remainder must then be thoroughly treated with formalin solution (made up in the same proportions as for wheat and oats.)

Because of the tendency of flax to "cake" if the solution is applied as for wheat or oats, the mixture must be sprayed upon the grain in a fine a spray as possible. A compressed air sprayer is the best instrument for this purpose, but a small force pump sprayer or even a fine rose-watering can will do. The grain should be spread out thinly and the solution sprayed upon it as it is being kept continually stirred with an ordinary garden rake. This raking should continue for some time after spraying and then the grain heaped up and covered with blankets for two hours. It should then be uncovered and spread out to dry, breaking up any lumps that may have caked together. About one-quarter gallon of solution, per bushel of flax, is sufficient to use.

The measure of success that will attend flax-growing in the future will to no small extent depend upon the care exercised in preparing the seed.

Disease

Wilt and canker are the most troublesome. In the former the plants wilt and in the latter they break over at the ground when nearing maturity. Both diseases are carried by the seed and both remain in the soil for a period of years after a diseased crop is removed. Loss from them can be avoided by proper attention to the seed (cleaning, treating and using seed relatively free from disease) and by sowing only on land that has not borne a crop of flax for five or six years. If these precautions are taken men will not be so prone to discard flax on account of disease as they have so often done in the past, chiefly because they thought there was no remedy.

Frost

Flax is frequently damaged both in the spring and in the fall by frost. In the spring most damage appears to be done when the crop is frozen in the two-leaved stage and its ability to recover depends largely on the severity of the frost, and the nature of the weather afterwards. Sometimes it recovers and in other cases it does not. The crop takes longer than wheat to ripen and hence may be injured by fall

Threshing Flax in the Snipe Lake District, Saskatchewan.

frosts, especially when sown on summerfallow. Where the crop is repeatedly frozen, it is no doubt unsuitable. However, man can lessen the danger by using an earlier sort, regulating the time, depth and rate of seeding, and the preparation of the land, or such factors as are within his control. He can do no more. Flax is commonly sown during the last two weeks of May at half bushel per acre and at a depth of one to two inches. Shallow seeding on firm land where the moisture is near the surface is advisable but deeper seeding under dry conditions often gives a more evenly-ripening crop and one less apt to be injured by frost.

Is Flax Hard on the Land?

At Saskatoon and at other experimental stations wheat frequently yields more after flax than after wheat or oats. Chemical analyses made of the soil also show that flax is no more exhaustive of soil fertility than other grain crops. This notion has done much more harm than good and men who contemplate growing flax in the future should not let this prevalent idea misguide them.

Breaking or the tame grass sod land of the future will no doubt continue to be the ideal home for flax, being firm, full of fibre and free from weeds. This land should be prepared in much the same manner as for wheat, plowed early in June, packed immediately, disced and floated to form a shallow seed bed. If the crop is sown on spring breaking (a precarious practice in dry areas) the land should be plowed about four inches deep during the last two weeks of May, packed or planked and seeded immediately or as soon as possible.

Summerfallow is not usually sown to flax, especially if the land is inclined to drift or if early fall frosts are likely to occur. In some instances exceptional yields of flax are secured from fallowed land but most men prefer to sow their summerfallow to wheat.

On old land flax usually does best as the second crop on fall or spring plowing. The latter is usually preferred except when the previous fall is wet. Best results from spring plowing are secured by plowing, packing, harrowing, seeding and packing (or using a press drill) one operation immediately following the other. This is not always possible but usually the sooner the seed is sown after plowing the better. Although flax is sometimes sown as a third crop or even a fourth crop on fall or spring plowing the yields are likely to be low.

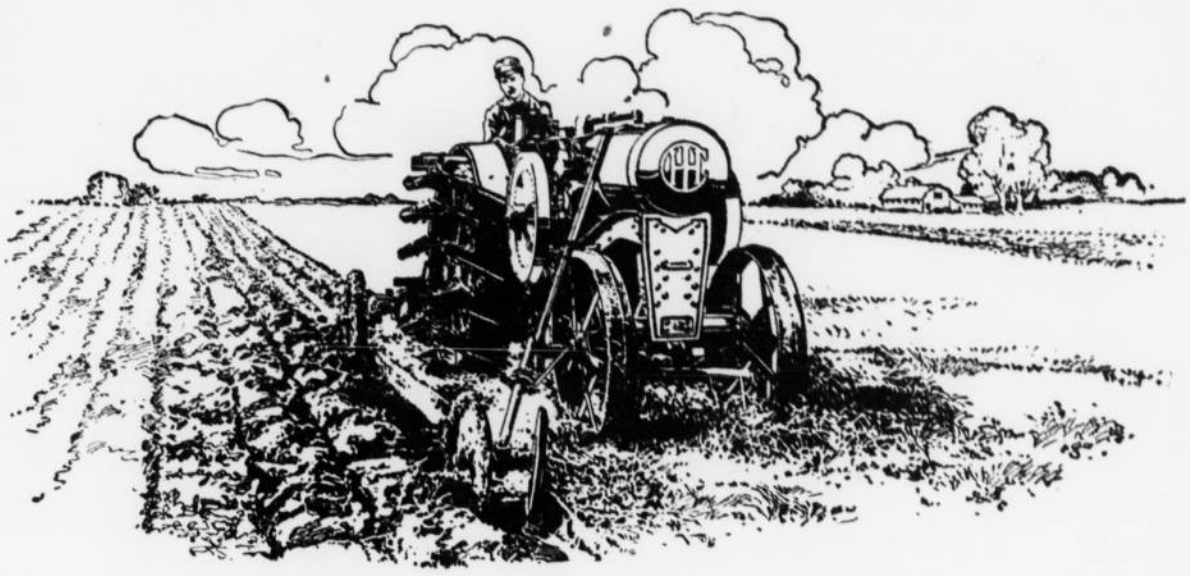
On clean summerfallow stubble free from grass and weeds and in a good state of tilth flax often gives satisfactory returns but if these are present a poor crop may be expected.

In all preparations it should constantly be kept in mind that flax requires a firm even seed bed with the moisture near the surface. It is, therefore, always important to see that the soil is properly firmed. This many men fail in doing or let the land dry out before sowing the seed. Different soils require to be treated differently but these points should be kept in mind whatever the nature of the land.

Though flax can be cut and threshed with the ordinary farm machinery these operations are generally considered a little more troublesome than with the other grain crops. The cutting and threshing are most easily done when the crop is thoroughly dry. If tough no attempt should be made to thresh flax as it will neither thresh well nor store safely. Often it is impossible to start threshing until late in the morning on account of dew. This difficulty can sometimes be solved by threshing other grain until the flax is ready. When dry flax can be threshed as readily as other grains.

Advantages of Flax in the Rotation

Being a different type of crop than the cereals, flax has some advantages in the rotation that these crops have not. (1) It is sown after the other grains, thus distributing the seeding period. (2) It can be left longer in the fall without danger of shelling than wheat, in this way distributing the harvesting season. (3) There is a considerable saving in binder twine and labor of stooking when the crop is left in bunches. (4) Flax is less subject to insect attack than wheat, e.g., it is used as the first crop on new land



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Tractor farming is still in its youth. Novelty is still in the surge toward power farming.

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In all this turmoil, one tractor like a steady star has lighted the way. That tractor bears the trusted name—**Titan 10-20.** It has led because it is the product of practical builders of good farm machines; because it is backed by many years of experience and unquestioned reputation.

Today **Titan 10-20** is the standard-setter among all tractors. During the past year it has been the topic of conversation on the tongues of farmers and tractor makers the nation over.

Selling at the popular new low prices **Titan 10-20** faced a sensational demand. A few months ago this desire for Titan ownership had flooded the factory with thousands of orders which could not be filled at once, though a new Titan was being turned out every few minutes.

Every effort is being directed to greater production and to continued Titan 10-20 pre-eminence during 1920. In view of manufacturing difficulties however, this is earnest advice to the intending purchaser:

Orders for Titan 10-20 — and also for International 15-30 — must be placed far in advance. No other course will assure delivery.

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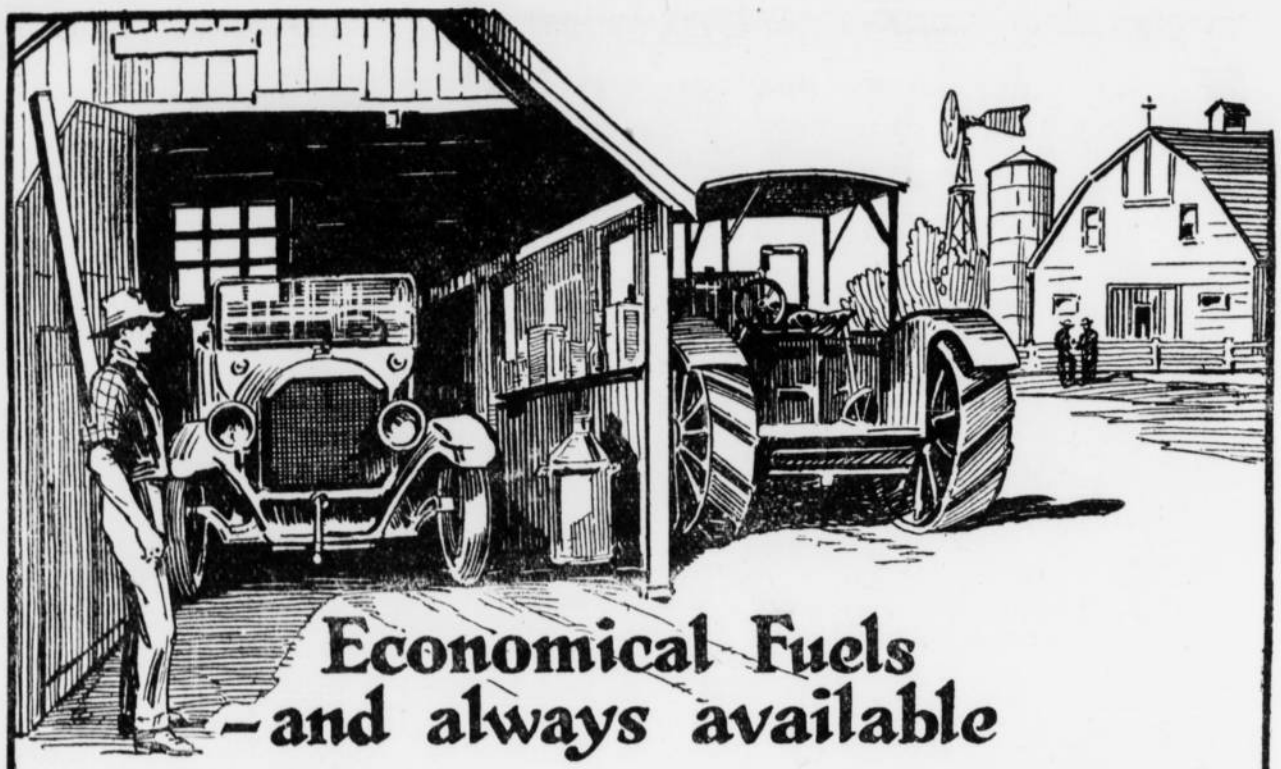

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Some energetic contestant is going to have a gopher killing bee; others, who have no gophers will "borrow" a field from some farmer and kill his gophers. It doesn't need to be your own farm. All you have to do is to kill gophers—but kill them with **Michelsen's "My Own Gopher Poison."**

I am going to make a moving picture film to show farmers everywhere the actual results obtained through the use of **Michelsen's "My Own Gopher Poison."** To get a first-hand and absolutely correct film I need your help. I need photos, drawings and stories that will tell of these results. You can supply these because you are right where the gophers are, and by following a few simple directions you can rid the farm of gophers, save the crop from serious damage, and win one of the beautiful prizes.

1 Beautiful Diamond Ring, $180.
2 Men's Gold Watches, $40 each.
2 Ladies' or Boys' Watches, $32.50 each.
1 Ladies' Gold Watch, $25.
3 Ladies' or Boys' Watches, $22 each.
1 Set Kitchen Aluminum Ware, $25.
5 Pearl Rings, $20 each.

Everybody into this campaign. Gophers destroyed $20,000,000 Canadian crops during 1919. **"My Own Gopher Poison"** would have saved this huge amount had everybody started early and killed the gophers.

Directions for Contest

Secure a package of **"My Own Gopher Poison"** and follow the directions on package. When the poison has worked secure a snapshot or make a drawing showing one or more dead gophers and a package of **"My Own Gopher Poison,"** or write a story of the results. Then mail to us, accompanied with part of the label; also name of a dealer who does not carry **"My Own Gopher Poison."**

3 Men's Signet Rings, $15 each.
1 Vest Pocket Camera, $12.
20 Gold-plated Gillette Safety Razors, $10 each.
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5 Fountain Pens, $4.00 each.

Simply get a package of **"My Own Gopher Poison"** at once, and proceed as described above. If you are too far from town or cannot obtain a package we will send $1.00 size on receipt of price. Don't delay—act now.

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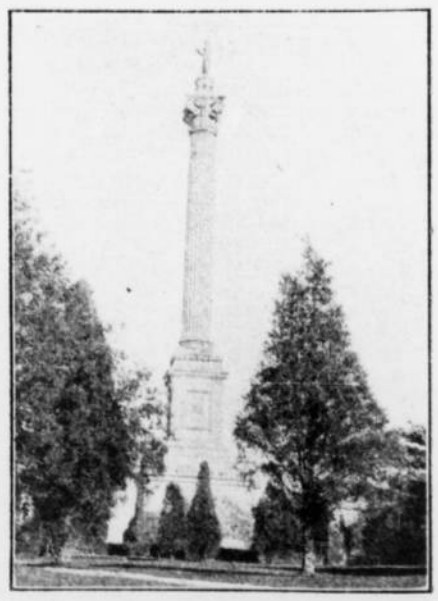
where wire-worms are bad, since it takes very little damage from these insects, whereas wheat suffers severely. It seems to be the last crop to be attacked by grasshoppers and is not injured by the Hessian Fly, Western Wheat-stem Saw-fly, etc. Cut-worms, however, do attack it. (5) Gophers damage flax less than wheat. (6) Flax is not attacked by the black-stem rust of wheat. The rust which attacks flax is confined to that plant. (7) The worst diseases of flax can largely be controlled. (8) Grown on land having a subsoil retentive of moisture flax will stand considerable drought. (9) The straw is likely to become more valuable than that of wheat. (10) The crop is more cheaply marketed than other grains and the seed is small and easily removed from the seeds of the cereals and is sometimes sown with other grains and separated afterwards (chiefly on weedy land.)

The rotation should be planned so that flax will not appear on the same land more than once in five or six years. If sown oftener disease is likely to accumulate and failure or partial failure result. It is not expected therefore that flax will become the most important crop in the rotation. At the same time a portion of the farm each year sown to flax povides a certain degree of insurance against failure from adverse conditions which may affect the cereals and yet not do an equal amount of damage to flax.

New Possibilities of the Crop

It is estimated that if the raw material now wasted in the flax straw piles of Saskatchewan, was utilized in the making of binder twine there would be sufficient twine to supply ten provinces, each having an equal demand to that of Saskatchewan. Moreover, binder twine has been made from this material and has given 99 per cent of well bound sheaves when tested in the fields. In order to utilize this immense supply of fibre now wasted a separator is necessary which will remove the seed and yet not injure the straw. Such a machine, suitable to field conditions has been constructed. Mr. R. J. Hutchinson, the flax specialist at the Central Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, concludes from experiments already conducted: "There is no hesitation in saying that, given the facilities and specialized though standard equipment that would be demanded for any other undertaking or enterprise, binder twine and course cordages can be manufactured from the fibre of flax, grown for linseed purposes, only, and can be placed upon the market with profit to both the consumer and the manufacturer."

In the past the price of flax has fluctuated widely as production has increased and decreased. Each year, however, the possibility of large areas of new land being thrown into flax is becoming smaller. With more uniform production, prices should be steadier. Linseed oil is in large demand, the United States requiring much more than she provides for herself and Canada is her nearest other source of supply. If the straw can be utilized for twine, etc., and sold at a profit, as we have reason to hope it can, the future returns from flax growing should be greater and the stability of the industry increased.



Isaac Brock's Monument at Queenston Heights

New C.S.G.A. Regulation

An important change in the regulations covering the selection of seed, leading up to registration, was made at the annual meeting of the C.S.G.A., held recently in Ottawa. Heretofore, Elite stock seed, in the case of cereal grains could be produced only from seed obtained from heads or panicles selected by hand. The new regulations provide that where seed originating from a pure line is grown that a careful roguing or culling out any foreign or questionable-looking plants may be allowed to take the place of positive selections. This change will necessitate very rigid inspection, but, on the other hand, will permit members to propagate Elite stock seed and first generation seed in much greater quantities than formerly. The lack of a sufficient quantity of Elite stock seed in the past has been a serious detriment to the propagation of large quantities of registered seed.

It was decided that the association should put on a special exhibit on the occasion of the next show at Chicago, with a view to advertising Canadian-grown seed. There is a growing interest in the United States in northern-grown seed of all kinds, and the board of directors is fully alive to the possibilities of developing a substantial trade in seed grain and potatoes with the south.

During the past year the applications for membership were more than double those for the previous year. The membership, as shown by the last statement, was 1,644. Over 100,000 bushels of registered and improved seed was listed in the catalog last year, and over 1,000 farmers purchased seed grain through the association. Large amounts of improved seed not listed in the catalog also changes hands. The report covering the work for the year will be printed and will be obtainable by writing to the Superintendent of Publications, Ottawa.

The directors for the ensuing year are as follows: Manitoba, Prof. T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg, and Geo. Dow, Gilbert Plains; Saskatchewan, Prof. John Bracken, Saskatoon; M. P. Tullis, Department of Agriculture, Regina, and Seager Wheeler, Rosthern; Alberta, Prof. E. A. Howes and G. H. Cutler, University of Alberta, Edmonton. L. H. Newman, Ottawa, was re-appointed secretary of the association.

Seed Wheat Reduction

By an order of the Canadian Wheat Board, issued April 13, the period in which farmers can purchase wheat at the reduced price of $2.45 a bushel has been extended from April 15 to April 30. The original order set the period at April 1 to 15. After April 30 the price of wheat to farmers will be $2.80 a bushel. basis Fort William.

The new order states that the extension of time is granted in view of the late seeding season and in order to give farmers in drought-stricken areas, ample time to purchase their seed wheat requirements.

Good Farming Practices

A comprehensive system of cultural experiments has been carried on at the experimental farms in the West for a number of years, and the results obtained indicate the best practices for the districts which are similar as regards rainfall, soil conditions, etc., to the farm on which the experiments were conducted. The results on which this article is based were obtained on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., and the conclusions arrived at are applicable to districts similar to it.

Depth of Plowing

The best depth of plowing summerfallow has been found to be from six to eight inches, with comparatively little gain in yield in the wheat crop from any deeper plowing. Sub-soiling did not increase the yield of wheat, but in the following crop of oats the subsoiling increased the yield from six to ten bushels per acre. It should be noted, however, that the subsoil was not brought to the surface but merely stirred up and that the wheat stubble was plowed five inches and not subsoiled.

Summerfallowing

The plowing of summerfallow should be done early in June as there is a

The Super-Test

¶ BEFORE you are asked to buy or try Dunlop Cord Tires, they must undergo a test such as you would never give them.

¶ Tires just like your garagemen and dealers now sell are put on our own test cars, and away speed the drivers.

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¶ The results of this crucial test, naturally, have an important bearing on our manufacturing policy.

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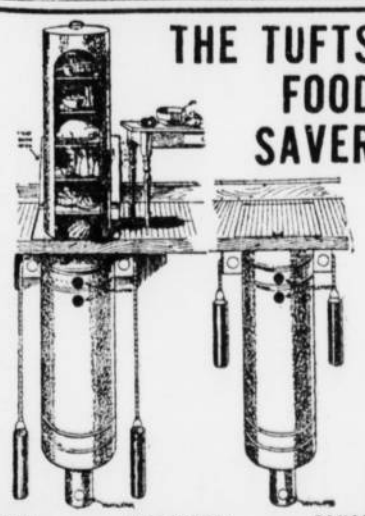

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8. They taught that it was better to build more and take less profit per car rather than build less and take more profit per car.
9. They taught how to put more and more value in the car without increasing the cost.

This Post-War Maxwell is next year's car. It contains features developed during the war, many of which will find their way into other cars in the summer of 1920.

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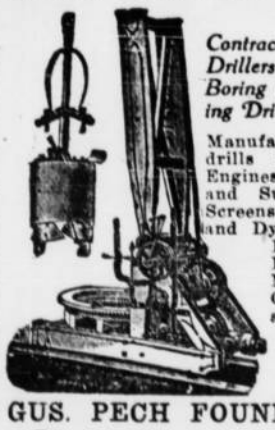

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WESTERN RYE GRASS—Very finest quality, and a supply of the very best Timothy seed of the different grades. Also, get our prices on Potatoes for your Spring requirements.

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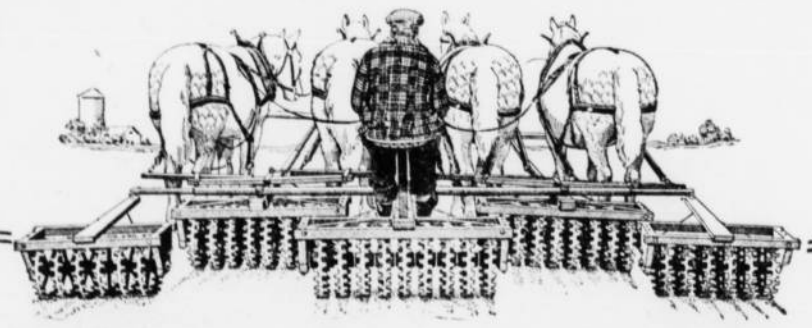

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Progressive farmers can guard against damage to their crops from drought and ensure bigger crop yields by properly treating the soil. All possible moisture must be kept in the ground and soil drifting prevented.

The best way to make good seed beds is to use the

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It pulverizes and packs the soil and makes a firm seed bed that holds moisture. Wet or dry soils respond to its use.

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decrease in yield and an increase in weeds if it is left until later. Two plowings of summerfallow are not necessary and should not be practiced unless for some special purpose such as the killing of perennial weeds like couch grass which may have infested the land. The growing of pasture crops such as rape, on the summerfallow, particularly where the rows were close together, caused a considerable decrease in the wheat crop and also in the crop of oats which followed. Fall plowing previous to summerfallowing did not give sufficiently increased returns to pay for the labor, but fall cultivation did.

Preparation of Summerfallow or Stubble

The main points brought out by this experiment have been that on the average, fall plowing that is packed, gives the best returns in growing wheat, while with oats the ground should be cultivated in the fall and plowed in the spring.

Seeding Down

Best results in securing a catch of hay have been obtained by seeding down without a nurse crop in every case, and also where the seeding was done either on summerfallow or following a crop of corn. It should be noted, however, that the increase in hay was not enough to compensate for the loss of a crop of grain where the seeding down followed summerfallow or corn. In districts of fair rainfall, therefore, a nurse crop should be used on summerfallow, and may be used with fair success in good years on first-year stubble. A nurse crop should be allowed to ripen rather than cut green.

Breaking Sod

The best method of breaking up the sod of cultivated grasses and clovers is to plow immediately after taking off the hay crop, pack and work as a summerfallow for the balance of the season.

Green Manures

The growing of a crop and plowing it under as a green manure has not been found to be a success, being much too costly and not giving as good results as a good summerfallow, especially when a coating of well-rotted manure was applied to the summerfallow.

Seed Bed Preparation

Thorough preparation of the seed bed has been shown to be necessary for best results. This is especially noticeable in dry years.

Soil Packers

The use of the packer has given good returns, particularly when used immediately after plowing and again after seeding. There seems to be comparatively little difference between types, however. In this connection it should be mentioned that the cultipacker has not been used in this experiment as it was not out when the experiment was planned.

Depth of Seeding

In depth of seeding little results can be noted. The results have varied too much from year to year for any conclusions to be drawn as yet.

Commercial Fertilizers

Commercial fertilizers have not been found to be a profitable investment on land possessing average fertility.—N. D. McKenzie, superintendent.

Treating Fence Posts

Q.—Please tell me how to treat fence posts, the most satisfactory substance to use, and tell me where it can be obtained.—Churchbridge, Sask.

A.—The most satisfactory dip is crude creosote, which may be obtained in Winnipeg, from wholesale paint companies, at 65 cents per gallon in barrel lots of about 40 gallons per barrel. The price in Regina, Calgary or elsewhere should not be much more. For calculating freight allow 450 pounds per barrel.

Posts for dipping should be peeled and dried for at least three weeks before dipping. The best method is that of hot dip followed by cold. The posts are placed in a tank filled with material to such a height that the posts will be treated to a point six inches above the ground line. This container is kept over the fire, and maintained at 220 degrees. The posts should remain in this bath about 30 minutes. The action of the hot bath is to expand the cells and drive out the air.

After removal from the hot bath, posts should be immersed in a bath at

110 degrees for 45 minutes. This sudden cooling will contract the cells, which, on separating, absorb creosote into all the interstices.

The following table shows quantities required and depth of penetration:

	Creosote Absorbed pounds per post	Penetration in ins.	Cost per post Oil	Labor	Total
Ash	1.9	.35	12.3	3	15.3
Poplar	2.25	.42	14.6	3	17.9

Partnership on Farm

Q.—A friend and myself started farming several years ago, he, a married man, owning the 160 acres. I am a single man. We started on old prairie with no improvements whatever. We each went half for investments such as stock, machinery, household effects, taxes and general expenses, in fact everything except land which he owned. I am to get one-half of all the crop, the quarter is now all under cultivation. Since our coming on to the place he has put on improvements to house, barn, granaries, well, fencing, etc., which amount to $3,000 or so, and I am also paying one-half of these improvements, and any more he desires to put on our place. Should I pay one-half of all improvements that are permanent, thus increasing the value of his farm and I receive no benefit only one-half crop? Kindly advise if this is a fair agreement. If not what would you suggest a reasonable one under those conditions?

A.—In the arrangement outlined both parties bear an equal share of all the farm expenses except that the married man owns the land, and, therefore, stands all the interest chargeable to the land. The married man may also board the unmarried one, and in this respect bear additional expense. Since the returns are divided equally the expenses should also be divided equally. Assuming that the unbroken land was worth $25 per acre or a total of $4,000, the interest charge would be $280 annually if figured at seven per cent. Half of this amount, or $140, should be borne by the unmarried man, on a straight half-and-half share basis. In the matter of board, the unmarried man should pay his share of the cash expense, also something for household services. Assuming that $25 per month is a fair charge, and that half of this is cash expenses and services furnished in the household, the total charge for the year for which the unmarried man should pay would be $150. The total amount for the unmarried man's board, and his share of the interest charge would be $290. On the strength of the figures assumed the unmarried man should not be expected to put into permanent improvements more than this amount each year, since he does not share in the land and improvements which belong entirely to the other party.—A. H. Benton, M.A.C.

Irrigation Spells Diversification

Irrigation spells diversification and more intensive farming than is the case with straight grain growing on dry land. To be able in our short season to irrigate our crops in the most advantageous manner and the proper time, the crops on a farm must be diversified and so arranged that it will not be necessary to irrigate the whole area at one time as would be the case were one raising grain exclusively. The diversification means that there will be certain parts of the farm devoted to hay and pasture. It means that our livestock holdings will be vastly increased, and with the carrying of the livestock on the land the question of an adequate supply of humus in the soil will be solved. This in itself will modify to a great extent the troubles as we are beginning to experience in soil drifting. The weed problem will be taken care of to a large extent because weeds that thrive in grain disappear when the land is seeded down to alfalfa. The land after being seeded down to alfalfa for a few years is richer than ever for the growing of grain, and so the circle is completed and more stable and permanent conditions are established in our farming operations.

The natural outcome of this change in conditions will, without doubt, mean smaller holdings. Our population will increase. This will mean better roads; our schools have more money available for their support, and social communications and conditions generally, will be improved.

The change which will certainly come if a successful irrigation project is developed, will mean that much greater revenue per acre annually will

HAIL INSURANCE AT COST

The FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY is the only insurance company operating throughout the **Province of Saskatchewan** and giving **Hail Insurance to ALL** its policyholders **AT COST. The Company, being purely mutual, belongs solely to the policyholders, who own and control all the Company's assets, including reserves.**

As there are no shareholders, and therefore no dividends to pay, the **ONLY** demands on the Company's funds are for the payment of losses and expenses, so that the policyholders obtain their protection at **ACTUAL COST**, as above stated.

The 1918 and 1919 Policyholders

SAVED THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS

And received their losses in full promptly

The Company's 1918 Hail Record.—The Company's rates for 1918 were $4.00 cash and $5.00 note for each $100 insurance. The Company's risks were hailed in **thirty-two** districts throughout the province—**one** out of every **nine** policyholders receiving indemnity. All losses and expenses were paid in full and a substantial reserve created.

The Company's 1919 Hail Record.—The rates for 1919 were the same as in 1918, except in a few high rate townships. The Company's risks were hailed in **seventy-seven** districts throughout the province—**one** out of every **six** policyholders receiving indemnity. Although the year 1919 was an exceptionally bad hail year, and the losses were two and a half times the 1918 losses, yet all losses and expenses were paid in full promptly.

Write for full Information and Rates for 1920

The Farmers' Mutual has over 400 agents throughout Saskatchewan who are faithfully representing this Company. Let our agents tell you WHY OUR RATES ARE LOWER, or write for information of any kind.

Insist on getting a Farmers' Mutual Policy this season

Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

Head Office - REGINA, SASK.

NOTE.—Please remember that you can also obtain FIRE insurance AT COST from the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which is under the same office management, thereby reducing each Company's cost of operating. Apply to same agent for both FIRE and HAIL insurance.

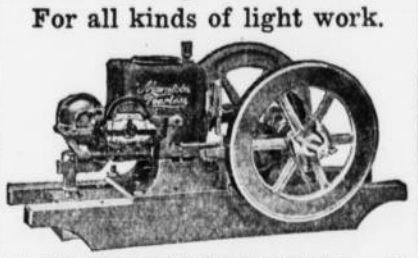
AGENTS WANTED IN ANY UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

(Regular Insurance Agents, Local G.G. Secretaries, Co-operative Secretaries, and others, invited to apply.)

The Best Buy on The Market

Unequalled for Economic Operation on large or small farms.

For all kinds of light work.



1½ H.P. Horizontal Gasoline Engine, with Webster Self-starting Magneto.

A combination of 1½ H.P. Engine, with any one of our various styles of Pump Jacks, connected up with a belt, insures one of dependable, permanent water supply. A Manitoba Peerless Outfit of this kind will save you money every day in the year. Manufactured at Brandon. Sold direct through dealers from here.

When wanting a small engine ask your dealer to get you a Manitoba.

Manitoba Engines Ltd.

BRANDON MANITOBA

For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, canker, swelled head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Galien, Mich., says: "Have used Germozone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germozone 12 years; the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Sluka, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 3 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill.: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Horning, Kirksville, Mo., says: "Cured my puniest chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhoea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year." Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock.

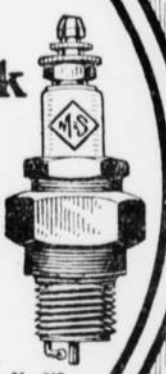
GERMOZONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail from Omaha postpaid in new 25c, 75c and $1.50 sizes. Poultry books free.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F35 OMAHA, NEB.

By the doz. packages 40 per cent. discount

M&S

The Plug with the Hotter Spark



The ball point of the "M&S" spark plug concentrates the current and intensifies the heat. This gives a sure, hot spark—producing better combustion and greater power.

The "M&S" plug is made in all styles to suit every make of car—it is standard equipment on the popular new Overland Model 4.

The "M&S" plug is made in Canada and guaranteed to give complete satisfaction. Dealers:—Ask your jobber for the "M&S" plug or write us direct.

MACHINE & STAMPING CO., Ltd.,

No. 500 Commercial Dept. No. 502

Russell Motor Car Co., Ltd.,

1209 King St. West,

Toronto, Ont. 103

MADE-IN-CANADA

IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

"Lively and Lasting"

RELIABLE PRODUCTS MADE WITH CANADIAN CAPITAL BY CANADIAN MEN IN CANADIAN FACTORIES

Use A Handy Reliable Flashlight

SAVE time. Save steps. Save work. Use a handy Reliable Flashlight to hunt your engine troubles or to give you light to do those hundreds of little chores.

Reliable Flashlights put a brilliant and safe light always at your command. You can get as long as 12 hours constant service, and 16 hours intermittent service by using the large Reliable Flashlight Battery—best for your light case whether Flashlight or Daylo.

The *"Big Brass Cap"* on the Reliable No. 6 Battery drains the battery of all power—puts every spark to work. No wasted energy when used on engine, bell or for any purpose where a longer lasting battery is necessary. Should you ask your dealer for it, the "Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post" will be put on your Reliable Battery.

Reliable ignition units do not have to be "charged" like storage batteries. Always ready for use—whether engine or tractor.

For full value and complete satisfaction, buy Reliable products. Sold everywhere by good dealers.

THE DOMINION BATTERY CO. LIMITED
736 DUNDAS STREET EAST
TORONTO - - CANADA

RELIABLE TRADE MARK

The Cheapest Way To Pull Stumps

No horses needed with a *Kirstin Puller*—no extra help required. One man alone pulls biggest stumps in 4 to 10 minutes. The wonderful *Kirstin One-Man Puller* pulls little, tough or green stumps as low as 5c each; also brush, hedges and trees. Cuts land clearing cost *way down*. Costs less to buy—less to operate. Weighs less—has greater strength—more power.

Get Our Big FREE BOOK

Tells how to clear land quickly and economically. Guides you at every point. Worth many dollars to any farmer. Also get agent's proposition.

Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

Works on wonderful leverage principle—gives one man giant's power. Has six speeds and patented cable take-up save time, cable and machine. All steel—three years' *guarantee* against breakage. Pulls acre from one anchor. Sold on 30 days' free trial—no money in advance. One man style or HORSE POWER. Write for FREE BOOK and agent's proposition—TODAY!

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co., 349 Dennis St. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

A. Atkins, Waskada, Man.
President, Manitoba Branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

be produced than is the case with our present extensive grain farming. The total revenue from a quarter-section under these conditions will, doubtless, be as great, and eventually greater, than from a half or three-quarters of a section as farmed without irrigation.—W. H. Fairfield.

Kernels

The cost of irrigation ditches varies with different pieces of land, but generally speaking a good four-horse team and two men will ditch a quarter-section of grain in four days. If a charge of $12 a day is made for this outfit the cost of ditching would, therefore, amount to 30 cents per acre. With the usual sized head of water a man with ordinary skill can irrigate from five to eight acres in 24 hours. If his wages are charged at $4.00 per day, this would make the cost per acre run from 50 to 80 cents; so that the cost of ditching and irrigating grain once amounts to about $1.00 per acre. To this must be added the ordinary maintenance charge. —W. H. Fairfield.

On the experimental station at Scott, the Caragana has been found to make a splendid windbreak for protecting small fruits. In addition to this the hedge collects the snow during the winter months and it is frequently found that the fruit bushes are almost completely covered with snow, this not only prevents in some measure damage from rabbits but the snow prevents too early a growth in spring. In addition, the moisture from the melting snow has in some seasons almost provided sufficient moisture to mature the fruit crop. The hedges on the station run east and west, and the spaces between the hedges are 40 feet. The fruit bushes are put five feet apart each way. The raspberry canes are set 18 inches apart with five feet between the rows. The strawberry plants are set out 18 inches between the plants and five feet is left between the rows.

The average length of the field working season in eastern North Dakota was found to be 210 days. This average is the result of averaging the estimates of 244 farmers. April 9 was the average date of beginning field work and November 5 was the average date on which field work closed. It was also found that due to rain, the ground being too wet and similar causes, that field work could only be carried on for 145 out of the 210 days.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm the following mixture of grasses is used for ordinary sowing: Western rye grass, five pounds; timothy, three pounds; red clover, six pounds.

Take care to innoculate the alfalfa seed if you are introducing it on your farm or into a field for the first time.

Protect the birds. They destroy more insects than all other agencies combined.

Brome grass is recommended specially for light land, red top for wet lands.

See to it that each implement wears out and does not rust out.

Potatoes in store should not be exposed to direct sunlight.

Hire the Thresherman with the "Red River Special"

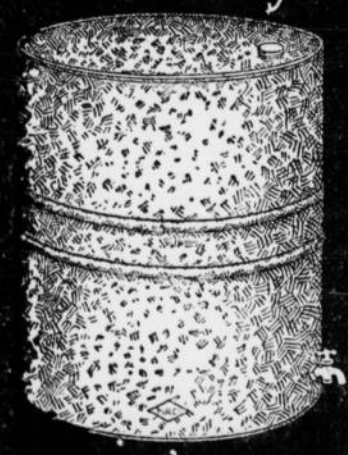
and be sure that you get a *clean* threshing job this year. This is the thresher with the famous "Man Behind the Gun"—*beats out* the grain instead of waiting for it to *drop out*—a real grain-saver.

If your threshing job requires a thresher for your own use, ask about our "Junior."

Write for Circulars

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
(In continuous business since 1848)
Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines
Battle Creek Michigan

Keep a supply of "Gas" handy!



EASTLAKE GASOLENE. COAL OIL, ETC. TANK.

Don't be caught without Gasoline, Coal Oil, etc.—keep a good supply ready in an "Eastlake"—the "tank that never wears out". Made of highest quality, heavy galvanized iron. Double locked, riveted and soldered seam top and bottom; locked, riveted and soldered side seam. Two heavy corrugations, giving extra strength, are pressed *after* Tank is formed (our exclusive process). Screw cap on top for filling and half-inch brass faucet at bottom. Capacities 50 and 100 Imperial gallons. Write for "Storage Tank" booklet and prices to-day. 188W

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
Manufacturers
797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

National Marketing of Wheat

By C. K. Bourne

FROM the beginning of our national industry, the big purchasers have set the price for our products and we have stood on the doormats and humbly asked "what will you give me?" But now is come our opportunity to take control of the marketing of our own wheat at last.

The following resolution was railroaded through the recent convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers held at Saskatoon.

"Resolved, that this convention endorse the resolution passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, re National Marketing of Wheat, as follows:

"Whereas, the abnormal conditions of the war have rendered it necessary for the governments of importing and exporting countries to exercise measures of control over shipments of foodstuffs, particularly wheat; and,

"Whereas, possibilities of governmental control over the grain markets of the principal importing countries of Europe, including Great Britain, still exist;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while not at this date declaring upon the principle of the government control as a permanent policy, believe it is desirable to continue national marketing of Canada's wheat product, at least as long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain governmental control of their imports and distribution."

The Wheat Board

The words "national marketing," especially in view of the preceeding word "continue" may naturally be taken to mean the present system with all its defects and, therefore, one delegate, amid widely expressed approval sounded a warning. He said, "Of the work of the present wheat board you can neither approve nor disapprove until the government silence is broken and the results known, but the system invites some general remarks. Firstly, it is excellent, secondly it is outrageous, and thirdly it is dangerous to the farmers' interests. Excellent it is for embodying the co-operative idea, which ought to find ever greater expression in our industry but though its value has been long exemplified in other branches of our national enterprise, farmers, whether hide-bound by tradition or intellectual laziness, have been shamefully slow to profit by the example. For pursuing, therefore, a co-operative plan, and for the first time in our history, in the marketing of Canada's premier product, the wheat board is worthy of unstinted praise.

The Producers Position

"But, judged by any business principles I ever heard of, the method of carrying out the co-operative principle is outrageous. In short, some gentleman whom you have not appointed nor controlled say to you producers, "you shall sell your product through us, you shall sell it through no one else, we shall pay you whatever our honesty and ability may determine and we are purchasers of your product which we sell. So shut your eyes and open your mouth and see what God will send you." There we have the basic principles of the relation between master and slave, commercial combine and exploited public. Mark you the principles may not have been exerted against your interests this time, but they have been in the system and if allowed to remain are liable in future to be so exerted. Their lurid light, focussed in a narrower illustration, will pierce the dullest vision. Suppose you grew a cabbage and a neighbor said to you, 'you shall sell that cabbage through me, you shall sell it through no one else, I will give you whatever my honesty and ability may decide but I am a purchaser of cabbage.' Your indignation would chase him off the garden with a shotgun. He might be honest and supremely capable in salesmanship and the one in a million whose altruism would sacrifice his own interest as purchaser to those of the vendor, but knowing human nature you would judge his proposal so flagrantly unsound as to be impudent, while it omitted the one crucial element of associating your control of the selling of every step of the way. Are the principles thus illustrated in a homely way less detestable because exercised on a gigantic scale and by a small body of gentlemen seated far away in a dignified capital?

"This wheat board consists of 12 men and a secretary and the majority of the numbers, including the secretary, belong to the flour milling and elevator interests—purchasers selling part of your product to themselves. If dissatisfied you have no redress; your traditional subjection is fully maintained by our careful exclusion from effective control of their operations.

A Political Club

"Not only is the wheat board as now constituted by our beloved government an outrage on sound business principles but it could also have been used as a formidable political club. To illustrate from recent events: Last year there was dangerous unrest in the urban centres throughout the whole country, excited largely by the high cost of living. It is, however, an important function of government to preserve social peace and one means of doing so last year was by restraining the high cost of living in which the price of wheat and flour is an important element. To our clever politicians, therefore, it would naturally occur that by corralling all the wheat in the country they might sell it to the urban centres at such a price as would help to relieve their unrest and yet not stir the farmers overmuch, if the happy medium could be struck. Thus your interests under a wheat board you do not control are perfectly capable of being sacrificed as throughout the glorious past to that of the urban centres and the government's mental peace and the venture could be the more safely made as the farmers are not yet politically united and organized to be feared like the big interests in the cities.

"So if you have at Ottawa a future government dominated as hitherto by corporations and manufacturing and other wage-paying institutions you may get a wheat board fashioned after the present one you are asked to support without qualification but impelled by urban interests to keep the farmer in his proper place as the under-dog of industry. The danger may be imminent, for already there are persistent reports that before the present senile executive goes in its dotage to the land where all things are forgotten they will pass a re-distribution act giving the urban centres greater representation.

"Now, farmers, is it time for you to lie sleeping? It is four o'clock in the morning of a new economic day and time for you to get up and do the chores. The manufacturing interests the elevator interests, the miller interests will grant you wheat boards so long as you do not dare to manage them but exhibit a becoming docility in the economic nursery under the care of your wet nurses. Your desire for a share and the control of your own affairs must be exercised like a devil. But will you submit, now that you are at last showing signs of growing up?

Amendment Moved

"The resolution you are asked to pass contains no hint of your emancipation and therefore if we are to use these sentences of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to express our convictions, I move an amendment. After the word 'continue' read 'the co-operative principle of marketing Canada's wheat but embodied in some organization in which the producers shall have the controlling representation.' In that organization transportation should be represented, as also the elevator and flour-milling interests, but the one point on which you find all other interests arrayed against you is the crucial and alarming element of control. It lies with you to help correct this outrage on business

Continued on Page 43

Highest Grade!

KING of the ROAD OVERALLS

Ask Your Dealer For Them.

R. J. Whitla & Company, Limited
WINNIPEG

CONCRETE

is the cheapest construction at present prices for material

For Best Results the Best Cement Must Be Used

EDMONTON PORTLAND CEMENT

Stands Any Test—
Carries Most Sand—
Costs No More—

If intending to use concrete write for free printed matter. Tell us what you want to build. We will tell you how.

Edmonton Cement Co. Limited
EDMONTON :: ALBERTA

THE BANK'S POSITION

As at 30th November, 1919.

Cash and Bank Balances	$ 90,757,510
Other Quick Assets - -	129,154,213
Loans - - - - - -	283,870,274
Deposits - - - - -	393,605,156
Total Assets - - -	479,644,205

501

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND - -	$15,000,000

Your Surplus Earnings

In view of the sound investments they will buy at low prices, the wisest thing to do with surplus earnings today is to invest them in long-term securities.
Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds, maturing from ten to forty years hence, can be bought to yield an interest return of from 5.24% to 7%.
Write us and we shall be happy to send you a list of such investments.

Wood, Gundy & Company

Canadian Pacific Railway Building

Toronto, Montreal, Saskatoon, New York, London, Eng.

United Grain Growers' Shares
at $26.50 per share

Inclusive of Dividend from January 1, 1920.

Magnet Metal and Foundry Co. Ltd., 7 per cent. Preferred at $10.00 per share.

Trustee Co., of Winnipeg, at $100 per share.

City of Edmonton, City of Lethbridge and City of Brandon Debentures to yield 6¾ per cent.

Victory Bonds at Market Prices

Your orders for the above or any other stocks or bonds will receive my prompt attention

W. B. STERLING, 322 Main St., Winnipeg

MEMBER WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE

GOOD SERVICE

HAIL INSURANCE

GOOD SERVICE

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Equitable Premium Rates
Satisfactory Adjustment and
Prompt Payment of Losses

ASSETS over $4,300,000 LOSSES PAID over $47,500,000

We have local agents at more than 400 places in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
It will be to your advantage to see our nearest local agent before you insure.
POLICIES ARE ISSUED AT WINNIPEG and REGINA.

WE AIM TO GIVE "GOOD SERVICE" TO EVERY PATRON

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

Exchange Improves

DURING the last few weeks there has been a considerable improvement in the exchange situation, both the Canadian dollar in the States and the English pound on this continent having increased in value. At the time of writing, (April 14) the pound sterling is quoted at $4.36 in Canada, and Canadian money is at a discount of nine per cent. compared with the United States dollar. The Financial Times reports that opinion is divided among bankers and foreign exchange men in New York as to the direct cause of the latest advance in sterling. Some bankers say the strong financial position of Great Britain is reflected in the rising quotations. They point out that England's exports are now running nearly at normal pre-war rate, and that more goods at higher ocean freight rates are being carried in English bottoms than ever before. They also say that the gold shipments from London to New York further indicate the strong financial position of Great Britain.

Speculation

Other authorities on the subject say the display of strength has been greatly exaggerated. In their opinion the technical position of the market is unchanged. Some maintain that banks and commercial houses have been short of sterling since that exchange went above $3.50, and that the present buying movement is nothing more than covering of shorts.

One banker who is bearish on sterling thinks England is shipping gold here simply because of the psychological effect it has upon the market. To his knowledge, two corporations who had sterling obligations to meet immediately called meetings of the boards of directors upon hearing of the gold shipments from London. In both cases, he says, the directors decided to cover immediately. He believes there are a great many other such cases, and attributes the recent strength in sterling to these short coverings.

A Huge Debt

Other bankers point to the Anglo-French Loan and the United States treasury advances, which together amount to nearly $5,000,000,000, as a negative argument on the possibility of English exchange getting near parity for some time to come. These bankers state that Great Britain cannot continue to ship gold here, in any substantial amounts, without seriously depleting her own gold reserve and it is doubtful whether she would undertake such a step.

With regard to the huge indebtedness of England to the United States, some bankers venture the opinion that the time is near when Great Britain's exports will far surpass her imports and then she will be in a position to retire a large portion of her foreign debt.

The fact remains, however, that the gold imports from London have worked "like a charm" in the sterling market. The rate has been carried approximately 90 cents above the low reached in the early part of February with only about $30,000,000 gold received here so far. In this, no little credit is given the British bankers, who, local authorities admit, are past masters in handling a difficult exchange situation. Their propaganda in this case has worked well. It is better for the British treasury to sell sterling bills in a $4.00 market than in one nearer $3.00, even at the cost of a little gold reserve.

Victory Bond Prices

Following are the latest prices of Canadian victory bonds, as fixed by the special victory bond committee:

Date of maturity	Price	Yield per cent.
Free from Dominion income tax		
1922 (1 Dec.)	100	5.50
1923 (1 Nov.)	99¾	5.58
1927 (1 Dec.)	100½	5.42
1933 (1 Nov.)	101½	5.35
1937 (1 Dec.)	103	5.25
Subject to income tax		
1924 (1 Nov.)	99	5.73
1934 (1 Nov.)	97	5.80

The above are the prices at which bonds may be purchased from bond dealers. Members of the public selling bonds to dealers will receive $1.00 per $100 less. Interest from the last interest date to the day of sale must be added in every case.

Predict Bond Advance

Montreal, April 14.—There is a rumor in the financial district which has been admitted by several leading brokerage houses, to the effect that prices on 1934 Victory Bonds are liable to be advanced shortly by at least two points. At the present time the selling price is 96, and the buying price 97. The prices on all the other issues were advanced a short time ago.

Capital Tax Proposed in U.S.

The Farmers' National Council of the United States has recommended a capital tax of 75 per cent. on all fortunes of $500,000,000, or more, and a capital tax of ten per cent on all fortunes of $1,000,000 with an exemption of $25,000 The council has made a careful estimate of the yield of a fair graduated capital tax with an exemption of $25,000, and finds that it would yield in round figures $14,849,000,000, of which $12,673,000,000, would be paid by the millionaires, multi-millionaires, near billionaires, and billionaires of America.

Those having property estimated to be worth between $25,000 and $1,000,000, would pay under the rates suggested by the council, approximately $2,176,000,000. The capital tax rate on these people would be only from one to eight per cent. A person having property worth $26,000 would pay only $260.

The wealthy would not be seriously hit by a capital tax. After the millionaires paid their capital tax of $12,673,000,000, they would still have left $55,383,000,000, an average estimated wealth of $2,440,214.

The total estimated wealth of the 206 persons having fortunes of over $25,000,000, after the suggested capital tax was paid would be $7,591,875,000, an average of $36,853,791.

The charge, of course, will be made, says Geo. P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers' National Council that the capital tax which is suggested is confiscatory, but there is no alternative to levying such a tax in addition to existing taxes on incomes and estates, or to continue confiscating the small earned incomes of the millions of inadequately paid city workers and millions of farmers who today are either not breaking even, or at best not saving up anything for their old age. Great Britain is committed to the capital tax. America must levy such a capital tax or face economic and industrial disturbances which bode ill for the future of the country.

High Cost of Leather

(From The Canadian Labor Press)

That one of the chief causes of the prevailing high prices of leather was the unreasonable demands of labor was the statement made at the annual meeting of the tanners' section of the Toronto Board of Trade, by W. J Heaven, retiring chairman.

In view of the facts of the case, and of information in our possession, we cannot allow this assertion to pass unchallenged.

Wages in Canada are from 75 to 100 per cent. lower than in the United States, yet leather goods are about on a par in cost. It is true that wages have been increased in Canada during recent years, but, as has often been stated they have been exploited by the employer for his profit.

For instance, when the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations was sitting at Kitchener, Ontario, a boot and shoe manufacturer was called before the commission for examination. He manufactured workingmen's boots which before the war sold for $4.00 a pair, and at the time of the investigation cost $8.00 a pair. When asked to what he attributed the high cost, he replied, "To the 100 per cent. increase in his men's wages." But upon being furthered examined the fact was revealed that the increase in wages to his employes added only 20 cents to the cost of the boots.

For the past few weeks William F.

Have You a Boys' and Girls' Club in Your District ?

The Royal Bank will be glad to co-operate with the executive and members in making the movement a success.

Loans made to members on their personal note to purchase livestock or other club supplies.

Competition medals donated for club contests.

Active assistance given to the organization of new clubs.

Get in touch with our nearest branch

The Royal Bank of Canada

Total Resources - - $527,000,000

Write to our nearest branch for set of ten Livestock Blotters, showing photographs of Champion Bulls, Stallions, Boars and Rams.

IF YOU NEED MONEY

why not make your Mortgage an asset rather than a liability. We have $1,000,000 to loan. Foreclosure in event of death is impossible.

YOUR MORTAGE WILL BE AN ASSET RATHER THAN A LIABILITY.

The NORTHWESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN

H. S. McCABE, Man. Dir. F. O. MABEE, Sec.

95

Charming Hair Fashions

Soft, lustrous, natural-appearing hair made up by skilled specialists.

Don't take chances with unattractive hair—let us show you how to look more attractive.

We have prepared a handsome booklet on hair-goods and the best toilet requisites, which we will send you on request.

Established over fifty years

Dorenwend's Limited

103-105 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Alterman, member of the general executive board of the United Leather Workers' International Union, has been investigating tannery and leather workers' conditions in Canada, and he states that the wages in this country are from 75 to 100 per cent. lower than in the United States. He also states that the hours here are far longer, whereas, in the States the men have a week of from 44 to 48 hours.

In view of this information, we are at a loss to know upon what Mr. Heaven bases his remarks.

To Inspect Trust Companies

Bills are before the House of Commons at Ottawa which provide for government inspection of trust and loan companies. Commenting on this a contemporary says:

Canada has had some deplorable experiences with badly managed trust companies, and up to this time there has been no provision for official inspection. Under the act of 1914 the minister of finance could, if he desired, have an inspection made of any particular company. But he was not in a position to know what companies should or should not be inspected, with the result, as Sir Henry Drayton stated in the House, that complaints were not made about companies until something was wrong with them when inspection was generally too late. The new legislation will put both trust and loan companies in the same position as insurance companies. An annual inspection is provided for because only by an annual inspection would it be possible for a government department to know when special examinations ought to be made. A similar bill will apply to loan companies.

The special functions of trust companies are gaining steadily increasing appreciation from the public. That phase of their work which deals with the handling of estates and trust funds is growing largely in public recognition. It is essential that public confidence in the integrity and good management of trust companies be maintained, otherwise the very foundations of trust company business must be undermined. A financial institution which has done so much good work in Canada and promises in the future to extend its useful scope should not be jeopardised by the malpractice of weakly administered companies. The government owes protection to the public, but it owes protection to the strong, well-managed trust companies as well. Sir Henry Drayton's latest move is in the right direction.

The Great Profiteer

A man came to me not long ago and said:

"I own 10,000 acres of land here in Kansas. I am not a criminal, am I?"

I told him there was nothing unlawful in that and I asked him what he was doing with all that land. He said:

"I am doing nothing with it except waiting for it to increase in value. I bought it for five and ten dollars an acre and now it is worth $30 an acre, and I don't intend to sell a foot of it until it is worth $50 an acre."

I asked him if he was farming any of it. He said:

"No, not a foot of it. I don't expect to make anything by farming it; the growth in value will make me rich. What's the matter with that? Is there anything immoral about it?"

My contention is—and I told him so—that he has no more right to do that when people are land hungry, as they are, than he would have to impound all the water in the country and hold it until the people got thirsty enough to pay him a dollar a gallon for water to drink. I am not opposed to land-ownership, but I am opposed to the landhog who buys all the land he can and holds it to be enriched by the land hunger of the people. When the landhog gets hold of the land and withholds it from cultivation, he is exactly like the miser who gets hold of money and withholds it from circulation. He is the one profiteer who is trafficking in the thing upon which we build the foundation of the state's civilization.—J. H. Allen, governor of Kansas, in The Country Gentleman.

Buy These Bonds

Put your savings where they will be safe and still give you a big interest return.

WE OFFER

Greater Winnipeg Water District 6% BONDS

Coupon Bonds of a new issue of $1,000,000, in denominations of $500 and $1,000. Dated April 1, 1920; due April 1, 1940. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and Interest payable at Bank of Montreal in Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal.

Price : Par and Interest Yielding 6%

Wire Orders at our expense or Write at once for full particulars.

Edward Brown & Co.

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Dept. G, 296 Garry St. - Winnipeg

We buy and sell bonds for our own account only, and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion, based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

THE BOYCOTT

Below is a list of commercial advertisers in the April 14th issue of The Guide, whose names were not included in the list given in the issue of April 14:

Bird and Son Ltd.
Gold Dollar Mfg. Co.
London Gas Power Co.
Martin-Senour Co.
Machine Stamping Co.
North Star Drilling Co.
Penticton Co-operative Growers
Plowman Tractor Co.
A. Ramsay and Son Co.
Remington U.M.C. of Can. Ltd.
Sask. Co-operative Creameries

Cord or Fabric.

"A well shod horse travels surest and farthest"

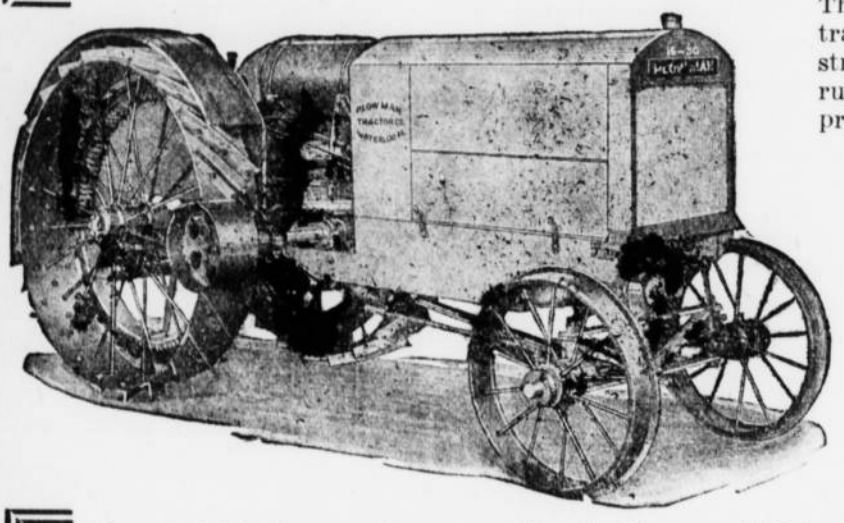
THE car equipped with Partridge Tires runs almost free from the delays and inconveniences caused by tire troubles. Partridge Tires have so unquestionably proved their dependability and economy that they are to-day recognized as "the most service for your money" tires.

115A

PARTRIDGE TIRES

Game as Their Name

PLOWMAN 15-30 TRACTOR



The rush of work this Spring in particular demands a strong and sturdy tractor. There are a number of outstanding features in **Plowman** construction which makes the best possible combination of power and ruggedness. The mention of a few of these salient points will easily prove to the farmer who knows that the **Plowman** is the tractor for his use.

No material device or appliance is used on the Plowman which has not been proven by years of actual field work. The Plowman Tractor will do the plowing, discing, harrowing, and pull the seeder—at harvest time easily pull two binders, and in addition makes a convenient power plant for all work on the farm where power is necessary. Write today to your nearest distributor for particulars.

Steering Gear—Cut gear and worm enclosed in dust-proof case and running in oil.

Clutch—Dry disc type, Raybestos lined and most simple to adjust.

Air Washer—Water type, no moving parts to get out of gear, giving a moist mixture, which is essential to a smooth-running motor, and positively infallible in the removal of dirt, which is so essential.

Draw Bar Horse Power, 15. Belt Horse Power, 30.

Radiator—Perfex (extra size, non-freezable. Cooling—triple type, fan, pump and syphon.

Motor—Buda Y.T.U., 4½-in. bore, 6-in. stroke. Lubrication—Full force-feed under pressure to all bearings. Cylinders—Four case en bloc.

Ignition—Highest grade high-tension magneto, with fully automatic impulse starter.

Carburetor—Stromberg.

Governor—Our own special enclosed fly ball governor.

Transmission—Foote standard sliding gear, running in oil. Enclosed in dustproof case. Two speeds forward, one reverse.

Bearing—Long series Hyatt Roller Bearing throughout transmission.

Speeds—Normal driving speed, 3 m.p.h. Reserve speed, 2 m.p.h.

Gears—Drop forged, heat treated, hardened.

Clutch Shaft—1¼-in. special alloy steel. Carrying clutch running between motor and transmission, capable of sustaining 6,500 lbs. load.

Rear Wheels—French and Hecht 60-in. by 12-in. Fitted with Hyatt Roller Bearings and dust-proof hubs.

Front Wheels—French and Hecht 30-in. by 5½-in. detachable rims, fitted with Hyatt Roller Bearings and dust-proof hubs.

Brake—Raybestos lined band brake on differential drum.

Belt Pulley—8x14 inches, 590 r.p.m. Belt speed 2,600 ft. per minute.

Front Axle—Oscillating, short turn, reinforced structural construction.

Frame—Heavy 5-in. steel channels, 11½ lbs. to the foot.

Weight—Total, approximately 5,400 lbs. On front wheels, 1,980 lbs. On rear wheels, 3,420 lbs.

Turning Radius—Inside, approximately 15 feet.

Tread—Four feet 11 inches.

Dimensions—Height of tractor, 5¾ ft. Length over all, 13 ft. Width, 5½ ft. Wheel base, 99 in.

MANUFACTURED BY THE **PLOWMAN TRACTOR CO.** WATERLOO, IOWA.

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS:

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NORTHERN IMPLEMENT CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Massey-Harris

A Tractor with Every Part Right

SOME of the features that make the Massey-Harris 12-22 H.P. Tractor the choice of the best farmers are: an Underslung Frame, which gives low centre of gravity; the Flexible Front Axle Connection to avoid strains on uneven ground; Short Turning Radius, although the Front Wheels are of large diameter; Powerful 4 Cylinder Engine; Transmission through Spur Gears exclusively; all Gears well protected; Belt Drive from Pulley without Gears; Water Air Cleaner; Easy Control; Ready access to all parts; Self-Steering when plowing; Economical and Durable.

Write for Descriptive Folder

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AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

SIZE 24-46 Lincoln Separator

The Cushman policy has always been to give their customers modern farm machinery best adapted to meet their requirements.

The Lincoln Separator is no exception. No expense has been spared in perfecting this separator.

It does all the work of larger threshers—and does it better.

Farmers who desire to pull their thresher with a 10-20 or 12-24 tractor will find the Lincoln Separator the ideal machine to use.

It threshes the grain well—and cleans it thoroughly—ready for market.

Strong and substantially built, it stands up under the hardest service.

Proper spacing of cylinder and concave teeth insures the threshing of all the grain.

Optional Equipment—Hand Feed and Windstacker—or—full equipment as illustrated—Self Feeder and Windstacker.

The Lincoln Separator can be furnished mounted on the same truck with our 22-H.P. Engine. This combination is the best outfit on the market today.

Write for full particulars. Read carefully about the important features—the simple construction—and the great durability of the Lincoln Separator. You will surely want this separator to handle your 1920 crop.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Ltd.

Builders of the Famous Cushman Light-Weight Engines

Dept. D, Whyte Avenue and Vine Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Distributing Warehouses — **Toronto, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton**

Tank Heaters
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Combination Threshers
Light-Weight Engines
Lincoln Grinders
Vacuum Washing Machines
"Holland" Wild Oat Separators
Smut and Pickling Machines
Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher
Wagner Hardware Specialties
Shinn-Flat Lightning Conductors
"Does-More" Lighting Plant
24-46 Separators
Lauson 15-25 and 15-30 Tractors

United Farmers of Manitoba

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Campaign Funds and Section 10

WHEN a member of the House of Commons from his place in the House makes the deliberate statement that the method adopted by western farmers' organizations for collecting campaign funds is "fraud, pure and simple," it is time that every citizen look carefully into the facts.

In order to understand the situation it may be helpful to state that in their political activities the farmers have followed a certain definite order which may be put thus: 1st, principles; 2nd, education; 3rd, finances; 4th, candidates.

Principles

The agrarian movement has progressively evolved certain economic and social and political ideals. These, in the course of years, have been formulated and expressed, chiefly in the constitutions of the various provincial organizations and in the New National Policy of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. They are the bond of union among the membership. The realization of these ideals is the central and dominant motive.

Education

Holding these principles the organization seeks to extend the acceptance of them. It first of all seeks to educate its membership in the knowledge and application of them. Then it goes out with enthusiastic missionary ardor and presents them to wider and ever wider circles of population. Addresses, discussions, debates, lectures, pamphlets, periodicals, books are used as opportunity offers in order that support may be won. During recent years the number of students and converts to the cause has been increasing with great rapidity.

Finances

In the third place, by way of specific preparation for electing representatives to the House of Commons they have chosen to give special prominence to finance. The older method kept finances in the back ground. They got their finances in various, more or less, underground ways, and the rank and file knew little or nothing of them. The farmers believe that the financing of electors must be done openly and honorably and democratically. They believe that it is the people's affair, and so in the most open way they have decided to collect funds from the electorate for the legitimate expenses of the election of their candidate. The particular person who shall be chosen is important but secondary in importance to the principles which he holds and which he is chosen to represent. And so the fund is collected in support of the principles of the movement, in the confidence that when a man has accepted certain principles and paid money toward their realization, it is very unlikely that any partisan or personal considerations will sway him from his allegiance.

Candidates

Finally provision is made for democratic choice of the man who will be the representative of the principles held. No opportunity will be given for dictation by "headquarters," or the "caucus," or the "inner circle," or "bosses' clique." The people will choose their man in open and untrammelled convention. He will be their servant. His expenses will be paid by them. He will be their man and will represent them and their principles when elected.

This whole method is so new, and it aims to so completely transform our elective system, that it is no wonder it is hated and misrepresented and opposed by those whose tenure of power it is designed to cut short. There will be those who will seek to discourage the workers and to discredit the system in order to serve their own ends. But the people of Canada know that nothing so transparently honest and practically effective has ever been offered before, and they will know how to resent any interference with the working of a plan which makes so directly for cleaner public life.

"Section 10"

There has been much discussion over the clause recently enacted in the Franchise Bill which deals with contributions to election expenses. In this connection the following facts should be kept in mind:

(a) A clause almost identical in form has been on the statute book since 1908.

(b) The Hon. Hugh Guthrie is reported as having stated in the debate that: "the clause was not aimed at any of the farmers' organizations whatever the West might think."

(c) The provincial political executive of the U.F.M. in Manitoba has no money of its own, and will not in any case contribute or seek to contribute to any election expenses, and hence does not come within the scope of the clause. What money it holds it holds specifically in trust for the people.

(d) The incorporation of the district political executives, if that should be rendered necessary, is not an impossibility nor a matter of very great cost or difficulty.

(e) The placing of obstacles in the paths of our movement, especially petty and irritating and unreasonable obstacles, is likely to win for our cause more than enough to counter-balance any harm it can effect.

(f) Our cause is worthy. Our methods are honorable. We seek the welfare of the people. And we will continue to follow out our plans, meeting our enemies and defeating them at every stage, and finally winning out.—W. R. Wood.

Section 10, Franchise Act

The following resolutions were passed by the Portage district political committee at its meeting on Friday, April 9:

"Whereas, the organized farmers of Canada have decided upon independent political action in support of their principles as enunciated and widely advertised in the New National Policy, and,

"Whereas, we believe it to be not only the right but the duty of citizens in a democratic country to subscribe funds for the propagation and ultimate enactment of the principles they hold, and,

"Whereas, the methods of subscription and disbursement of funds adopted by the organized farmers provide for public acknowledgment of sources for control by representative committees democratically selected and for public report of all payments made—thus eliminating as far as possible every opportunity for corrupt practice, and,

"Whereas, there is reason to apprehend that section 10 of the new Franchise Bill now before parliament may have the reactionary effect of stifling the free and democratic expression of the people's will, and appears to be designed to over-ride the plain rights of the Canadian people;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the Farmers' Independent Political Action Committee, representing 27 U.F.M. locals, in the federal constituency of Portage la Prairie, place ourselves on record as unalterably opposed to the enactment of this clause as contrary to the fundamental principles of our democracy."

Moved by J. Williamson, seconded by W. V. Anderson:

"Resolved, that we authorize our Central Political Executive to hold meetings in all the towns in the constituency of Portage la Prairie, with a view to organizing our urban electors in support of our New National Policy, working in co-operation with this constituency committee."

Forrest Local Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting of Forrest U.F.M. local:

"Whereas, we believe in the principle of independent political action, both in the federal and provincial governments, and,

"Whereas, we have declared ourselves in favor of entering the federal field under the New National Policy or Farmers' Platform, and, whereas, there is more good to be gained in the winning of the federal election;

"Therefore be it resolved, that all our efforts should be concentrated to the federal field and that at the present time we do not deem it advisable to place a candidate in the provincial field."

"Whereas, we have good reason to believe that the railway companies operating in Canada are increasing the capacity of their freight and grain cars to 80,000 pounds, thus discriminating with the farmer who only has 10,000 bushels of wheat or other grains to ship;

"Therefore be it resolved that when a 60,000-pound car is called for on the order book and the same not available, the railway companies be compelled to place and accept an 80,000-pound on the basis of a 60,000-pound, when the same is requested."

Beresford Activities

At a recent meeting of Beresford local United Farmers of Manitoba, the following questions were discussed and resolution endorsed:

"Resolved, that we favor the erection of a warehouse by the United Grain Growers Limited in the city of Brandon."

"Resolved, that we the U.F.M. Beresford local strongly disfavor the attitude of certain Canadian manufacturers in boycotting the advertising pages of our official organ—The Grain Growers' Guide."

The question of endeavoring to induce an oil company to erect an oil tank or warehouse at Beresford was thoroughly discussed, and a resolution was endorsed, promising the support and co-operation of the association, which was handed to R. A. Cox, who will present it at the head offices of the different oil companies in Winnipeg.

Rev. Sallans and Jas. Alderson gave interesting and instructive addresses on Proportional Representation—a thorough general discussion of this important question followed.

The annual plowing match was discussed, and will be held this year on June 24.

The executive met the following evening and formulated a liberal prize list for this event.—W. McC.

Brunkild Resolution

The following resolution was put before the Brunkild branch of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and carried unanimously:

"Whereas, the provincial constituency of Morris has not been represented in the legislature for three years.

"Resolved, that we, the Brunkild local of the United Farmers of Manitoba, place ourselves on record as favoring the nomination and election of a farmers' candidate for the Morris constituency in the coming election."—P. R. J.

Arden Acts

At a meeting of the Arden U.F.M. local, on Friday, after addresses from Messrs. R. J. Drysdale, Geo. A. Drysdale and Mr. Bowman, and also a lengthy discussion, in which nearly all who were at the meeting took part, the following resolution was moved by Geo. A. Drysdale, seconded by Geo. M. Deveson:

"Resolved, that in view of the certainty that the electors of Manitoba will be called upon to elect representatives to the provincial legislature this year, this branch of U.F.M. decide, that owing to the importance of the industry which they represent, their numerical strength, the wide range of organization, no other association has a better right to take the initiative in the matter of bringing forward a candidate for election.

"And further, in view of the determination of organized farmers all over Canada to nominate candidates for election to the Dominion parliament, it is important to maintain harmony and unity among the members of our association. This can be best done by taking the initiative in provincial as well as Dominion elections.

"Therefore, we, the Arden branch of the U.F.M., decide (with the concurrence of a majority of the other branches in Beautiful Plains constituency), to nominate a candidate for the coming provincial election."

Geo. Little, of Neepawa, was appointed to act as secretary for the constituency until a permanent secretary could be elected by representatives from the different locals. Every local in Beautiful Plains is asked to appoint two representatives and report to Mr. Little. After a majority have complied with this request, further organization will be proceeded with. Two men (Geo. Chambers and Geo. A. Drysdale) were appointed on motion of R. J. Drysdale and Geo. Stockdale, to represent Arden local.

Gilbert Plains Protests

At a recent meeting the Gilbert Plains U.F.M. local, passed the following resolution on motion by Wm. Shaw, seconded by J. D. Sutherland:

"Resolved, that this association most strongly protests against the proposed legislation making it illegal for associations such as ours to subscribe and use funds for electing candidates to parliament in support of their views."

Holmfield Versus the Boycott

A very representative meeting of this local was held on Saturday last to discuss a number of important subjects. The following resolution was passed:

"That we, the members of the Holmfield U.F.M. local, wish to place ourselves on record in condemning the action of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in withdrawing their advertisements from The Guide."

A very interesting discussion also took place on the question of disposing of our stock and produce by public auction, the concensus of opinion being that it would be a benefit both to producer and consumer. We intend to discuss this subject again at a later date. The idea was expressed that other locals who are interested in this matter should take it up and discuss it at their next meeting.

Delivery of The Guide

A number of letters have been received complaining of non-delivery of The Guide to those who subscribed in Manitoba during the recent U.F.M. drive. Some who subscribed several weeks ago complain that they have not yet received the paper. The situation is exactly the same as that which occurred in the Saskatchewan drive last fall. Canvassers collecting subscriptions have some times delayed sending them in promptly to the Central office and the congestion in the Central office has prevented them being forwarded each day to The Guide office. In The Guide office again they arrived in such large numbers that it was impossible for the staff of clerks to put the names on the list as fast as they were received. This difficulty is very regrettable but could not altogether be avoided. However, it is practically all in hand at present and next week every subscriber who has paid for The Guide should receive his paper.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Our Law Department

THE work of the U.F.A. Law department has grown to such an extent that it has been found necessary to revise the arrangements in regard to work done by the department for our locals and members as follows:

1. Commencing immediately, it will be necessary that all enquiries, whether forwarded direct by members or through secretaries of locals, must be accompanied by a fee of $1.00 to cover the cost of the correspondence involved.

2. All enquiries must be addressed to the secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Lougheed Building, Calgary. Any enquiries made direct to the law department will be sent to the secretary before being dealt with. This applies to interviews as well as to letters. Applicant must state local to which he belongs.

3. For the $1.00 fee the law department will write one letter of advice on the facts of the case as presented.

4. All subsequent services will be entirely at the cost of the local or person making such enquiry.

Note: It is urged that wherever feasible the member's problem be laid before the local before being referred to the law department, and especially that all facts be stated in the first letter, simply and without argument.—H. Higginbotham,

Hold Off Foreclosures

The following resolution was passed by the Central executive and forwarded to the provincial government:

"Whereas, the United Farmers of Alberta in convention assembled, requested their executives to interview the provincial legislature and ask them for some action to be taken to protect the farmers in the dried-out areas of the province from foreclosure until after they have been able to raise their next year's crop;

"Now, therefore, we the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, hereby petition the said legislature to enact such legislation as will prevent mortgage companies from foreclosing mortgages on any lands in the dried-out areas of the province until a reasonable time after the crop for 1920 have been harvested."

Personal Covenant

The following resolution was passed by the Central executive and forwarded to the provincial government:

"Whereas, the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, instructed their executive to make a strong protest against any change relating to the foreclosure of mortgages, and,

"Whereas, we understand representations have been made to the provincial legislature requesting that certain amendments to the Land Titles Act, passed during recent years, affecting the personal covenant in mortgages, should be repealed.

"We, the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, hereby protest against the repealing of any of the said amendments to the Land Titles Act, being passed which will in any way increase the rights or remedies which mortgages now have in foreclosure proceedings."

Help the Juniors

Our local has voted the Junior local U.F.A. $25, and wished them God speed on their journey. At our last meeting we had a lengthy discussion which ended in favor of co-operative buying and selling and in appointing an agent on a commission basis. We voted for a railway committee, purchasing committee, and a social committee, to act for 1920.

Our ladies of the U.F.W.A. are doing splendid work and are really a credit to us and our district.—Otto V. Hough, secretary, Gopherhead local.

Favor Political Action

I am pleased to report two good U.F.A. meetings at Milton and Pleasant Hill locals At the Milton meeting the schoolhouse was well filled After my talk 11 new members signed up and arrangements were made for meetings to be held at the homes of the members. All predict a strong local at this point.

The next night I visited Pleasant Hill local. Here, again, the schoolhouse was filled, and a very pleasant evening spent.

Both locals are in favor of provincial political action and are very much alive to the need of co-operation.—Rice Sheppard, director, Strathcona Constituency.

Heaton Moor Orchestra

At a recent meeting of the Heaton Moor local there was a debate, Protection vs. Free Trade. The speakers for the affirmative were: Wm. Christie and Chas. Welch, president of the local, and for the negative: F. Skinner, and H. A. Parson.

After a lively discussion lasting some three hours and which proved most interesting and instructive, the result of the vote showed a large majority for Free Trade Many visitors were present including members from other locals.

After partaking of a splendid supper furnished by the lady members of the local a few hours were spent in the pleasant pastime, dancing, and the dancers were loth to leave owing to the excellent music rendered by the orchestra, consisting of two violins, banjo, guitar, cornet, and snare drum and traps. The musicians all being members of our local and also all boys who saw years of service in the front trenches in France and Belgium.—Frank Skinner, secretary, Heaton Moor local.

Here's Right Spirit

Our local started in 1913 and since then it has died down a few times. We never had more than from 25 to 35 members, but this year we have got our membership up to 61 to date and are trying for the 100 mark which I believe we will hit by July 1.

As soon as we get the steel on the Acadia Valley line of the C.N.R. we will be doing a lot of car-lot trading, also we will get a U.G.G. elevator at our town. We are going to get 95 per cent of the members in this district in 1920 and 100 per cent. in 1921, and hope that all of Alberta will do the same.

Although we did not have very big crops ourselves, we sent $43.25 to the U.F.A. Relief fund for the drought area and one box of clothing.

We had Director Chas. Harris with us recently and I am sure that all who heard him went home more satisfied than ever that the only way for the farmers to get justice was for them to join the U.F.A.—L. G. Chapman, secretary Bonnie Brier local.

Big Valley Raises $5,000

Our meeting held on March the 6, was, I think the most enjoyable ever held by this local; and all that is necessary to stimulate the movement of the U.F.A., both from a business and a political standpoint, is another visit or so from the speakers who enlightened the members on the different subjects last Saturday.

Mr. Flett, of the U.G.G., opened fire with an address on the company's work in general and his words were given great attention and well received by all and sundry. After Mr. Flett closed his address the secretary called for applications for shares in the company, when nearly $5,000 were subscribed in cash and many more applicants promised to have the "dough" at the next meeting.

Next came a young blood, namely L. M. Gaetz our new director from Red Deer and his words were most inspiring and full of encouragement. The U.F.A. work was covered generally and all the members went home with something good to think about and a far better idea of the aims of our great organization, and full of confidence that Mr. Gaetz will prove an absolutely worthy and conscientious director and only wish we had a few more like him that could visit us occasionally.

Then the final address was given by H. A. Malcolm, of Innisfail, the "wee man with the big brain box." Mr. Malcolm covered the political situation as thoroughly as he could in the time he had before catching his train, and to say the members were thoroughly interested is putting it mildly for they were practically spell-bound and you could hear a fly wink during the whole time he held the floor. Every member had nothing but praise for our worthy visitors and look forward to their next visit which cannot be too soon, when an even larger attendance will await them; although we had nearly 50 on Saturday, when Messrs. Gaetz and Malcolm had not been announced, but dropped in unexpectedly on the members. The meeting lasted five hours.—John H. Stuart, secretary, Big Valley local, Big Valley, Alta.

U.F.A. Briefs

The regular meeting of the Prospy U.F.A. local was held in the Lancaster schoolhouse, Saturday night, nearly all members being present and a few guests from Fertile Plains local. Mr. Swanson, the president, occupied the chair, and after the usual business had been gone through gave his report as delegate to the convention. Mr. Swanson advised everyone interested in U.F.A. work to make an effort to attend the convention at Edmonton next year, as a delegate or otherwise, pronouncing it as being one of the finest conventions held at Calgary ever known, and the prospects of a greater one next year.—Richard Iverson, secretary, Iverson local.

The attendance at the last meeting of our local was not very large, but those who were there were enthusiastic that nothing will be left undone to get every farmer into the local that it is possible to get. More interest is shown in the work of the U.F.A. since we started in politics, but there are still some who are willing to accept the benefit and let others pay and work for it.—G. S. Grimson, secretary, Burnt Lake local.

Our local is doing very nicely. We have now 20 paid-up members with prospects for more. We find that owing to crop failure, money is scarce, but we intend to pull through. We have entertainments and debates for our edification and find the people are taking hold fine. We are in line for supporting any political movement that is for the betterment of society.—David W. Greer, secretary, Kinear local.

This is to notify you that the Roycroft local U.F.A. was organized at Roycroft. The following officers and directors were appointed: Hon. president, W. F. Bredin; president, A. E. Galway; vice-president, A. G. Miller; secretary-treasurer, W. S. O. English; directors: John Squirchuk, J. F. Johnston, H. Hortie, St. P. Ferguson, Geo. Campbell. We have a paid-up membership of 60 members.—W. S. O. English, secretary, Roycroft local.

A new local has been organized in the vicinity of Youngstown, to be known as Ryerson local. C. H. Russell was elected president and J. R. Orrick, secretary. The secretary reports: "There is every indication of Ryerson making a good live local, as there are a number of farmers in the district who have signified their willingness to give the organization their support."—J. R. Orrick, secretary, Ryerson local.

The Camrose locals had quite a unique meeting. The U.F.W.A. invited the men's local to hear their delegates' report from the convention. The ladies entertained the men with a good program by a small band of instruments. Mrs. Langbell, the president of the Camrose U.F.W.A., presided at the meeting. The delegates to the convention, Mrs. Langbell and Mrs. Hamel, the secretary, gave interesting and instructive reports of the convention, after which F. W. Smith, district director of the U.F.A., gave a short address on the U.F.A. and Political Action.

Twin Lake local is reported reorganized. The secretary, G. F. Maxwell, writes: "This local is reorganized from the old one which broke up some time in 1918, and we hope to get away again with a good start, as we are shipping in several cars of seed and feed oats, fence posts and wood, for use of members, and using same as bait to secure new members."

Most of the farmers around here are getting interested in this local and in the work of the U.F.A. I believe the membership will be increased in a short time.—Benjamin Mitchell, Birdsview local.

FARM BOYS AND GIRLS OF ALBERTA

Something You've Been Looking For

Do you want to gather all the boys and girls of your community together for a jolly good time?

Do you want to arrange for a baseball team, tennis team, basket ball team, or track meet so that you can challenge the boys and girls of your neighboring communities to a game?

Do you want to study together the native grasses, and help to discover a suitable variety that can be seeded down and used as pasture grass?

Do you want to conduct a Mock Parliament and Mock Election, and thus learn by practical demonstration how our government is carried on?

Do you want to get up plays, entertainments, debates, old-fashioned spelling bees, community sings?

Do you want to learn how to conduct a public meeting in an orderly and businesslike manner?

Do you want to begin now to train yourself to assume the responsibility of citizenship that will soon be yours?

Do you want to develop the particular talents you have been endowed with so that they will be of the greatest use to yourself, your community, your country?

All these things can be accomplished through Organization, Education, Co-operation. This is the slogan of the Junior Section of the United Farmers of Alberta. Get in at the beginning. Join the happy throng now. The longer you delay the more good times you miss; the more opportunities to train yourself for usefulness and service you lose. For information write:

Miss J. B. KIDD, Junior Branch Secretary,
U.F.A. Central Office, Lougheed Bldg.,
Calgary, Alta.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Foreign Language Literature

WHATEVER the wide differences of opinion so frequently manifested in the discussion of that vexed problem of Canada's foreign population, there are no two opinions regarding the need of affording them every reasonable opportunity of becoming Canadianized.

During the period prior to the war little consideration was given to this problem. So long as they were content to remain mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; submitting themselves to be herded during election times, like so many sheep, for political exploitation; and remain willing victims of commercialism, the average city dweller was content to trade his city lots to school teachers and hired girls in Eastern Canada; while those on the farm were chiefly interested in producing 40 bushels to the acre of No. 1 hard wheat.

Changes Caused by War

Then the war came and amongst the many changes which it produced there was a change of attitude towards "the stranger within our gates." It is true there are still two differing viewpoints, but in the main there is unanimity that the need has arisen that something should be done.

In a measure this demand is being met by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which is constantly being appealed to by sections of our foreign population, for literature in their own language, pertaining to the platform and principles of the Grain Growers' Association.

Amongst the latest of these appeals is one from John E. Johnson, of the Shaunavon district; whose appeal, though in broken English, is so obviously sincere that it is herewith published. Mr. Johnson pleads for such assistance in the interests of a large settlement of "Finns," in that district; clinching his plea with the announcement that "the biggest trouble amongst them is that they cannot read English."

Mr. Johnson's letter is so obviously a desire to become a good Canadian citizen that it is herewith translated from the "Pigeon-English" to a readable reproduction and is as follows: "I hereby take the liberty of dropping you a few lines, although a stranger; but a member, at the same time, of the farmers' organization in Shaunavon.

"As we are living in very critical and historical times we, as Canadian farmers, should know where we belong; what are our rights and what our responsibilities.

"There is a Finnish settlement or colony near Shaunavon. Most of us came from a mining country; some from timber country and nearly everyone has been engaged, more or less, with trade unions. Many of the farmers here now have been taking a very active interest in industrial unions, where they have been occupied before they came here and settled as farmers.

"But, we have changed our occupations from industrial laborers and became something like self-producing farmers—although it is not worth mentioning that we did not produce much in the last four years—in this, the south-western portion of Saskatchewan.

"Our old ideas begin to change, as our circumstances have changed. I believe that when farmers organize themselves into one association they will be a great power; and will be beneficial to all the people, who carry the burdens today.

"But there is quite a number of Finnish people in these three provinces and the biggest trouble amongst them is that they cannot read English. I know how big this obstacle is. I was born in Finland, but it happened that I was brought to this country when I was seven years of age. Now, what I want to know is this: can we get literature translated into the Finnish language, such as the constitution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Platform and other literature; in the same way as it is translated into the Ukranian and other languages? We have found out that it takes too long if we have to wait until the next generation comes, who will be able to understand English fully.

"I might say further, there are quite a few here who believe in the farmers' movement; but when we have been holding a kind of debate and other gatherings the follows who cannot read or write in English do not believe what we have been telling them.

"If you are able to see ways and means to help this case I shall be very glad to hear from you. I talked it over with E. Lucktar about this platform, who told me to write to you and he promised to help me."

Debate on the Tariff

H. B. Jackson, secretary of the Keppel Grain Growers' Association, sends in an interesting account of a debate which was one of a series between Keppel and Normanton, and staged at Keppel. The subject for controversy was: "Resolved, that the protective tariff is the greatest impediment to production that exists in Canada today."

Adopting military terms in his account of the debate, Mr. Jackson gives a different touch of color to the farmer's fight than usually obtains:

The Normanton battery held the affirmative trench while Keppel furnished the storming party. W. G. Carr, leader for Normanton, opened fire with his booming trench mortar. The implement was somewhat rusty and missed fire a few times on the start but as it warmed up a regular rythm of shot and shell went over the top. There was a temporary jambing as he mixed up some pages of his notes, but the closing scene was brisk, strong and booming.

C. E. Hulett, leader for Keppel (negative), led the storming party with an ordinary Lewis gun. There was a regular rythm of oratory, poetry, figures of speech, combined with some figures and some sound economic facts. He dipped a little into the philosophies of the more radical schools of thought and showed some weaknesses in the present economic reasoning of the followers of the N. N. P. He did not defend the morality of the tariff but questioned searchingly with facts and figures the attempt to restore competition. He showed up unmercifully the selfish individualism of Canada in every walk of life. He held that Canadians would have to develop a co-operative and sympathetic spirit with their fellow neighbors before they could hope to concentrate their efforts in a broad national sense. Some imp misplaced a page of notes for this speaker but returned them in time for the last round.

The second gun in the Normanton battery was manned by Mrs. M. Hartnett. There is no doubt she saved the situation for the affirmative. She moved the judges deeply as she showed the evil effects of the tariff in the home. Her rallies of wit at the expense of the negative sent ripples of fun and merriment through the audience. She likewise suffered a shock when she accidentally mixed up some of her notes. The audience, however, quite forgave her, and her efforts as a whole was well worth while.

W. E. Westwood seconded Keppel's efforts, and although a life-long free-trader, he put up a creditable fight, punctuated with considerable wit and sound facts and figures. W. G. Carr closed the action for the affirmative with a broadside of wit, wisdom, facts and a few wild statements due to the excitement of conflict. He rather retrieved himself for his initial efforts. C. E. Hulett closed the debate by puncturing some of Mr. Carr's inflated statements.

The judges, Dr. Grey, C. Woodcock and H. C. Bell, awarded a rather close verdict in favor of the affirmative. Although Normanton carried off the victory they carry as well several battle scars.

The chairman, J. Winter (and member of political committee for Saskatoon constituency) was inspired to give a lengthy address on the political aspirations and duties of all those interested in a political square deal. W. Van Luven closed with one of his jolly songs. A vote of thanks for the Normanton delegates shook the school. Supper was then served to an audience that filled even standing room to capacity.

Binsay G.G. Hear Hall

D. A. B. Cameron, secretary of Binsay Grain Growers' local writes:

At a gathering of the Binsay local held on the 23rd, W. G. Hall, of Surbiton, district director, was present.

After a short program by local talent Mr. Hall explained the aims and ideals of the Grain Growers' movement.

The matter of forming a Women's Section was spoken of and it is hoped that his words will bear fruit along this line.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Hall was tendered a hearty vote of thanks and all present reported that they had enjoyed the evening.

Want Own Literature

Sooner or later the rank and file of the Grain Growers' Association will arise to the great opportunity awaiting them of playing a big part in the Canadianization of our foreign population. Frequent reference has been made on this page to the urgency of the demand from these people for the opportunity of studying for themselves, in their own language, the platform and principles of the Farmers' Movement. Owing to the war-time opposition, however, little progress has been made in this direction.

As a means of awakening public opinion to a keener sense of responsibility along this line, it might be interesting to publish the following excerpts from a communication received a few days ago at the Central office from William J. Beaumont, of Oldbury.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Beaumont says:

"The Ukrainian people I refer to live in the neighborhood of Whitkow. The desire to become organized is their own. It arose through listening to a talk on the New National Policy and the part played by the organized farmers in the development of that platform. I believe they appreciate the privilege of a vote, and understand something of the responsibility that goes with it. They realize they cannot discharge their responsibility without an intelligent knowledge of public questions. It would be of some value if you would get a few of those small pamphlets outlining the New National Policy, printed in Ukrainian. They asked for that. Your literature in English wond be of use to the few English people in the district."

Ten Ways to Kill a Local

1. Don't come to the meetings.
2. But if you do, come late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.
4. If you do not attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.
5. Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticize than to do things.
6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee, but if you are, do not attend the committee meetings.
7. If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things ought to be done.
8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the association is run by a clique.
9. Hold back your dues as long as possible, or don't pay at all.
10. Don't bother about getting new members: "Let George do it!"

Resent Boycott

David Harper, secretary of the Macoun Grain Growers' Association, has been instructed by his local to forward the following resolution to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

"The members of this association strongly resent your action in withdrawing your advertisements from The Grain Growers' Guide; or any other paper advocating tariff reform. Such a policy adopted by your association in trying to silence public opinion will only work against your own interests. The farmers of Western Canada want a square deal, and they are going to have it at all costs. Trusting that this may be the means of leading you to reconsider your attitude to the public press and those who advocate a lower tariff."

Legal Bureau Efficiency

For lack of co-operation the lot of the worker in the past has been his undoing. "Big interests," which long ago recognized the value of organization has tightened its chains upon the world's producers until through their ignorance of law and economic inability to fight for their rights, the latter constantly become the victim of circumstances over which he has, unaided, no control.

For this reason the Legal Bureau Department of the Grain Growers' Association has been established, with accumulating evidences of its value to the farmers of Saskatchewan.

Frequent illustrations of this have been recorded in these columns, which is supplemented by another case which was settled a few days ago, whereby George Atcheson, of Plumbridge, Sask., recovered the sum of $62.45 from the Galvin Lumber Co.

It appears that Mr. Acheson paid to the above firm at Plato, on January 14, 1918, by cheque on the Northern Crown Bank, the sum of $62.45, notated "In full to date." The cheque was deposited to the account of the Galvin Lumber Co. at the same bank the following day, endorsed "Galvin Lumber Yards, per C. L. Cochrane." The latter was the Galvin Lumber Company's manager at Plato, at the time the cheque was paid, who remained in their employ until the latter part of the following February.

Borrows from Neighbor

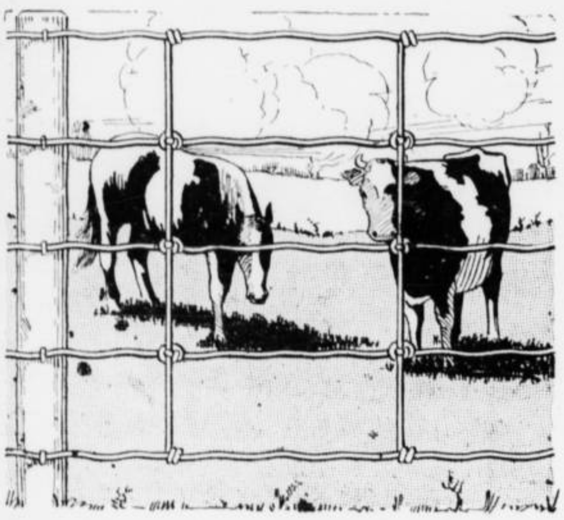
In December, 1917, Mr. Atcheson borrowed some lumber from a neighbor, named Graham, who has since died, and the arrangement with Mr. Atcheson was that he was to pay the Galvin Lumber Co. for the material thus obtained, and his cheque for this amount was to be paid over to the credit of Mr. Graham, who was owing the Galvin Lumber Co. a bill of lumber, and prior to his death gave his note for the full of his account, without apparently having first ascertained that Atcheson's cheque had not been credited to his account.

On the discovery that this amount had not been so credited Mr. Atcheson naturally proceeded to recover the amount and was advised that in order to do so it would be necessary to take proceedings against Mr. Cochrane, the inference being that the latter had collected the amount and put it in his own pocket.

When it was shown that the cancelled cheque bore all the necessary documentary evidence that it had been duly deposited, in the name of the Galvin Lumber Company, it was then suggested that the cheque had been cashed to accommodate Mr. Atcheson, but as that argument fell to the ground by the fact of its bearing the notation above referred to. After considerable correspondence, on March 4th last, the Legal Bureau at the Central office was advised that the amount in question had been credited to the late Mr. Graham's account, with the explanation that "rather than have a suit for such a small amount we would prefer giving Mr. Graham's note credit for the amount of the cheque."

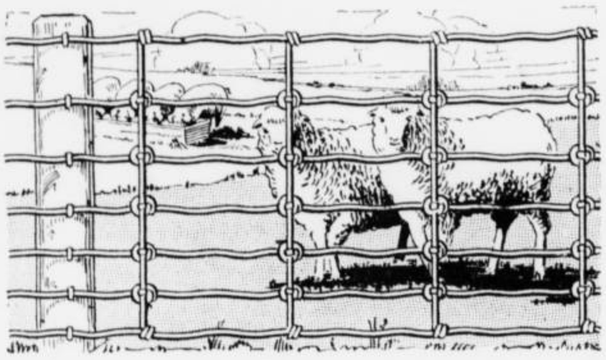
U.G.G. Woven Wire Fencing

GUARANTEED of proper sizes and weights for services intended, and full weight of gauge specified. It is evenly drawn and tempered to give proper combination of the hardness and springiness that is most essential to durability. The galvanized coating is smoothly and evenly applied sufficiently heavy to protect from weather and rust. Tension curve of wire keeps it tight when strung.

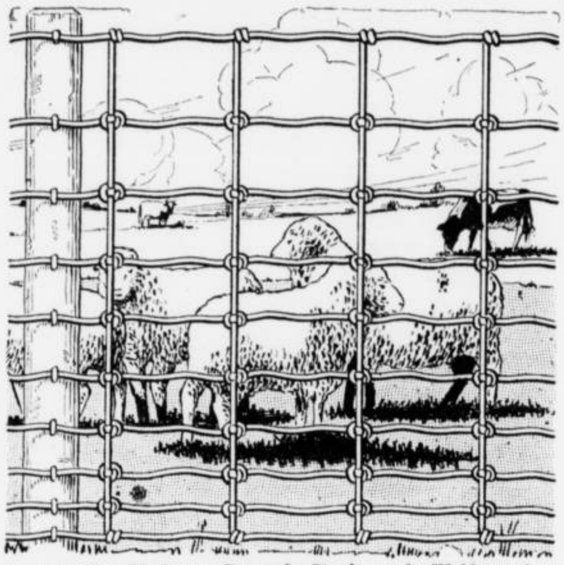


540-9.—Horse and Cattle Fencing.

U.G.G. Heavy Woven Wire Fencing is all No. 9 Gauge Wire



726-15.—Medium Sheep and Hog Fencing.



1050-15.—Medium General Stock and Wolf-proof Sheep Fencing.

Heavy Horse, Cattle and Sheep Fencing

All Full Gauge No. 9 Wire
Sold in 20, 30, and 40 Rod Rolls

	No. of Line Wires	Height in inches	No. of Upright Stays per Rod	Distance between Upright Stays	Weight in lbs. per 100 Rods	Spacing between Line Wires from Bottom up.	Per Rod f.o.b. Winnipeg
433-9.—Heavy	4	33	9	22 inches	550	11-11-11 inches	.36½
540-9.—Heavy	5	40	9	22 inches	700	10-10-10-10 inches	.43½
640-9.—Heavy	6	40	9	22 inches	800	6-7-8-9-10 inches	.50½
748-9.—Heavy	7	48	9	22 inches	940	5-6½-7½-9-10-10 inches	.60

Medium and Heavy Hog and Sheep Fencing

Top and Bottom Wires of medium fencing is 10 gauge
Other Wires 12 gauge. Heavy Fencing is all 9 gauge Wire

	No. of Line Wires	Height in inches	No. of Upright Stays per Rod	Distance between Upright Stays	Weight in lbs. per 100 Rods	Spacing between Line Wires from Bottom up.	Per Rod f.o.b. Winnipeg
726-15.—Medium	7	26	15	13 inches	530	3-3-4-5-5-6 inches	.38
726-30.—Medium	7	26	30	6½ inches	690	3-3-4-5-5-6 inches	.50
834-15.—Medium	8	34	15	13 inches	610	3-3½-3½-4½-5½-6-8 inches	.44
834-30.—Medium	8	34	30	6½ inches	810	3-3½-4½-5½-6-8 inches	.59

General Stock and Barn-yard Fencing

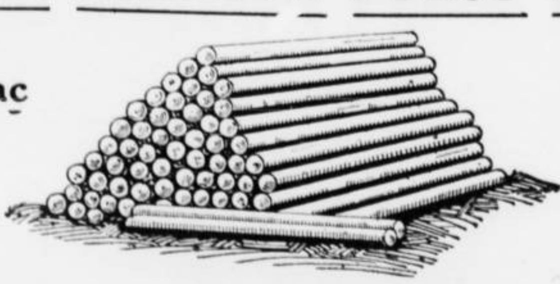
Top and Bottom Wires of Medium Fencing is 10 gauge
Other wires 12 gauge. Heavy Fencing is all No. 9 gauge

	No. of Line Wires	Height in. inches	No. of Upright Stays per Rod	Distance between Upright Stays	Weight in lbs. per 100 Rods	Spacing between Line Wires from Bottom up.	Per Rod f.o.b. Winnipeg
1050-15.—Medium	10	50	15	13 inches	815	3½-3½-4-5-6-6-7-7-8 inches	.57½
847-12.—Heavy	8	47	12	16½ inches	1,110	5-6-6½-7-7½ inches	.73
1050-12.—Heavy	10	50	12	16½ inches	1,325	3½-3½-4-4½-5-6½-7-7½-8 inches	.87

FREIGHT RATES ON FENCING.—Third-class in less than car loads. In car load shipments, fifth-class rates. All styles of Fencing and Barbed Wire can be mixed to make up a car load. A minimum car load is 24,000 pounds. Write for special quotations on Fencing and Barbed Wire in car load lots, delivered f.o.b. your station.

U.G.G. Selected Fence Posts

Tamarac
12½c. per post



Cedar
17½c. per post

United Grain Growers Limited were fortunate in making an early purchase of choice selected fence posts at a time when prices were naturally lower than they can be bought for today. We are giving our customers the benefit of these conditions, and besides the attractive prices offered you can depend absolutely upon the quality of our posts, as all shipments are made under the double inspection plan to ensure satisfaction.

TAMARAC—3-in., 4-in., and 5-in. tops by 7 feet long; Green-cut, Red Swamp Tamarac, in car-load lots, 12½ **cents** per post, f.o.b. shipping point east of Winnipeg.

CEDAR—3-in., 4-in., and 5-in. tops by 7 feet long, unpeeled, Green-cut Cedar, in car-load lots, 17½ **cents** per post, f.o.b. shipping point east of Winnipeg.

TERMS: $50 cash with order; balance, sight draft with bill of lading attached. Seventy-five per cent. of each car is made up of posts larger than 3½ inches in diameter.

U.G.G. Galvanized Staples

We can supply galvanized staples in 1-in., 1¼-in., 1½., 1¾-in., and 2-in., put up in either 100-pound kegs or 25-pound boxes.

Galvanized Staples, 1-in., 1¼-in., 1½-in., 1¾-in., and 2-in. Per 100-pound box. F.O.B. Winnipeg 7.20

Galvanized Staples, 1-in., 1¼-in., 1½-in., 1¾-in., and 2-in. Per 25-pound box. F.O.B. Winnipeg 1.95

Soft Brace Wire No. 9 Gauge

You can make a better job of bracing your posts by using our No. 9 gauge soft brace wire than you can with the ordinary stiff wire.

Price per 100-pound coil .... F.O.B. Winnipeg 6.60
Price per 25-pound coil .... F.O.B. Winnipeg 1.75

Coil Spring Wire

This is galvanized hard tempered coil spring wire for making your own fencing. It is tempered very hard and yet is not brittle. It has a long spring wave, which keeps your erected fencing tight. Coil spring wire runs about 17½ feet to the pound.

Price per 100-pound coil .... F.O.B. Winnipeg 6.70

You do not have to be a member of this Company to do business with it

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton

Some Uninvited Guests

Continued from Page 9

by them attack horses and cattle, much to the annoyance of these latter. Mites will bite humans, inflicting a very irritating wound.

A Good Farm Disinfectant

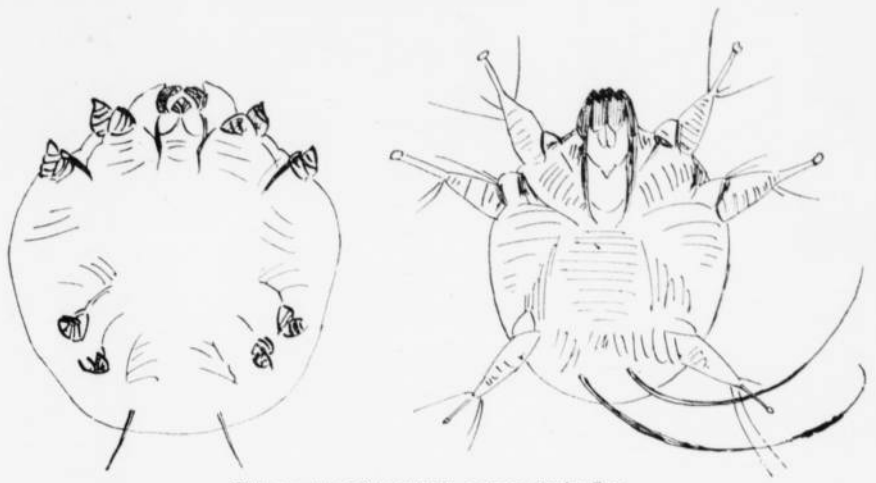
Mites thrive best in dark, damp, dirty houses, and in carrying on a campaign against them the first step is a good clean up. If possible, a good soap and water wash of the whole henhouse, including roosts, nests and all fixtures should be undertaken. All old straw should be removed and burnt, and future supplies regularly renewed. Spray or paint every surface in the hen house with a three per cent. solution of Cresol. There are a good many excellent coal tar disinfectants such as Zenoleum and Carbolineum, which may be used in place of Cresol. They will be found more expensive but save the labor of making up the latter. In making up the disinfecting solution buy ordinary commercial Cresol. It is a thick syrupy liquid, varying from dark brown to nearly colorless fluid. Color does not necessarily indicate strength. As Cresol does not dissolve easily in water it is necessary to mix it with some substance like soap, which is easily soluble and will carry the base over into solution. The following instructions are from Maine Experiment Station Bulletin 179.

Measure out three and one-fifth quarts of raw linseed oil in a five gallon stone crock; then weigh out in a dish one pound six ounces of commercial lye (Gillett's). Dissolve the lye in as little water as will take it all up. Start with a half-pint and if this is not enough add more water slowly. When completely dissolved let it stand for three hours or until it is cold. Then add the cold lye solution very slowly to the linseed oil, stirring constantly. This part of the operation should not take more than five minutes. After the lye is added continue the stirring until the mixture is in the condition and has the texture of smooth homogeneous liquid soap. Then while the soap is in a liquid state and before it has a chance to harden add eight and-a-half quarts of commercial Cresol. The Cresol will blend perfectly with the soap solution and make a clear, dark brown fluid which if kept from evaporating will not spoil by aging. This solution will mix in any proportion with water and yield a clear solution. Cresol soap is an extremely powerful disinfectant. For poultry house purposes use three tablespoonfuls in one gallon of water.

In dealing with red mites a house should be sprayed two or three times in rapid succession because these creatures are very nimble and hide in extremely narrow cracks, one spraying will not catch them all. Such eggs as are hidden under splinters and in minute recesses will not be affected, so after five days the operation should be repeated. This must continue until search fails to reveal any more mites. It is useless to fight mites by dusting or greasing birds. This may cause the parasites to leave the fowls alone for awhile but they can live independently until their hosts become palatable again.

The Chicken Flea

The conditions under which fleas flourish are the same as those which favor red mites. Poultry have a flea all their own, a sort of exclusive visitor, but the same flea is impartial in his treatment of the various types of farm poultry. Like the other members of his race the chicken flea does best in localities where the soil is of a sandy nature. Fleas are not so liable to be troublesome where shavings can be obtained for bedding in lieu of straw. The feeding habits of the flea are much the same as those of the mite and the two pests should be combatted in the same manner with the exception that the interval between treatments should be ten days instead of five, as the eggs take twice as long to hatch.



This is the Mite which causes Scaly Leg.
At left, a well-developed female; right, a young larva. They are microscopic in size. —After Haiduk.

The Depluming Scabies

Poultry are the prey of scabies parasites, notably the Sarcoptes Laevis, or depluming scabies. The offender is very minute, almost invisible to the naked eye. The disease usually appears in spring and early summer and is characterized by the dropping off of patches of feathers from various parts of the body. It usually begins at the rump and spreads forward and downward. Where the skin is bare nothing extraordinary can be detected, but if examination is directed to the stumps of cast feathers a white, scaly mass may be detected. A microscope will reveal many of these creatures and their debris. Not only do they feed on the quills until these break off but the intense irritation which they set up induces the birds to pluck themselves and each other. Some of the so-called feather eating is due to this parasite but fowls sometimes contract this habit where scabies is not present. Lowered egg-production is usually manifest, certain to be followed by emaciation, sometimes to the point of death.

This nuisance is easily dealt with. Most of the non-irritating ointments will smother the scabies mite. Salmon gives the following as the most satisfactory:

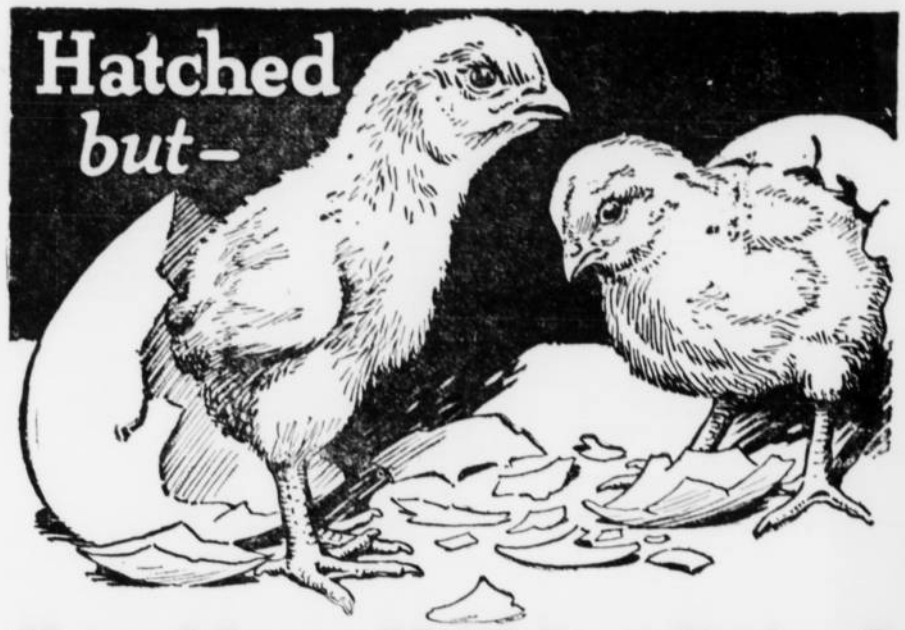
Flowers of sulphur ..... one dram
Carbonate of potash ..... 20 grains
Lard or vaseline ..... ½ ounce

Scaly Leg

Owing to the microscopic size of the parasite which causes scaly leg, the true nature of the disease is not generally recognized among practical poultry raisers. The mites bore under the scales of the foot and leg, burrowing deeper and deeper into the tissue. As the disease progresses the mites which are becoming constantly more numerous, penetrate very deep into the tissues, causing lameness and sometimes the loss of some of the toes.

The disease is only slightly contagious and often in flocks where bad infection is apparent on some birds, a large percentage of the flock will be clean. One observer states that the birds which are most susceptible are those which have a deficient supply of oil in the skin. Dry barren runs, especially on alkaline soils, or in yards filled with ashes or cinders favor the spread of scaly leg. It progresses very slowly and exists in many western flocks where its presence is not even noticed.

Treatment is simple, and cure easy, the result surely warrants the effort. If the case has not gone far simply smear any soothing oil over the affected parts



How Many Will You Raise?

The loss in little chicks that die the first few weeks after hatching amounts to millions of dollars each year. Everybody must cut down the losses and increase production to the limit this season. How many chicks do you lose from ***Gapes? Diarrhoea? Indigestion? Leg Weakness? Weakness from Rapid Growth of Feathers?*** Prepare them to withstand little chick ailments by feeding

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

Remember that disease takes the weaklings—not the strong and healthy. And remember that indigestion is at the bottom of many little chick ailments.

Pan-a-ce-a prevents and cures gapes. Pan-a-ce-a prevents and cures leg weakness.

Pan-a-ce-a regulates the bowels. Pan-a-ce-a produces appetite; it promotes digestion.

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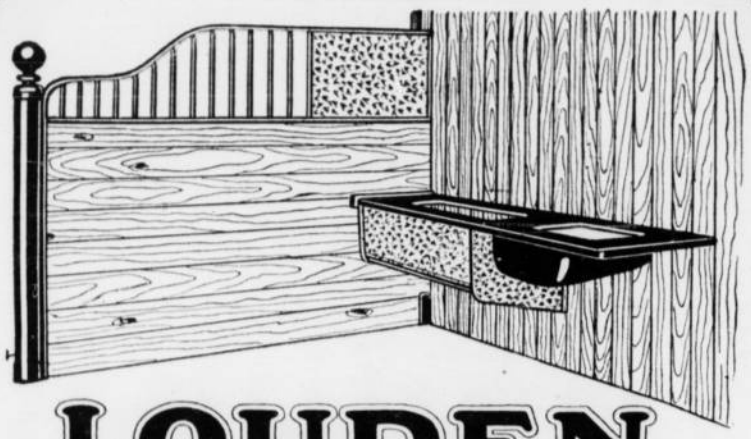

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at intervals of two or three days. Advanced cases, where there is considerable development of scale, should have more painstaking treatment. Soak the legs for five minutes in warm, soapy water and brush with a stiff tooth brush. Then apply an ointment made up of one part oil of caraway and five parts white vaseline. This is very penetrating and not so strong an irritant as many other aleagmous parasiticides.

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Calgary Bull Sale

347 Animals Sold—Good Averages—Total almost $100,000

MARCH 23, 24 and 25 witnessed one of the best auction sales of pure-bred bulls ever held in Calgary. Three hundred and forty-seven animals fetched the fine total of $99,885, or an average of $287.85 each.

Considering the poor year in Alberta, the long winter, the high cost and scarcity of feed, the twentieth annual sale was a remarkable performance, and put to utter and complete rout the fears and forebodings of scores of stockmen who prophesied with all the confidence in the world a poor sale. And the animals themselves were of no mean order; true, with a few exceptions, there were no real top-notchers, but the top animals were away above the average, and, after that, the general quality, everything considered, was good. The following are the averages for 1919 and 1920:

	1919 Average	No.	1920 Value	Average
Herefords	$248.34	105	$33,795	$321.85
Shorthorns	223.51	197	53,390	271.00
Abedeen-Angus	183.16	37	10,920	295.10
Galloways	150.00	7	1,510	215.71
Red Polled	.....	1	270	270.00
	$225.26	347	$99,885	$287.85

Professor Geo. E. Day, secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ont., placed the ribbons on the Shorthorns at show held the day previous to the sale; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., did the same for the Herefords, and A. E. Myer, Edmonton, judged the Angus. The following are their awards:

Some of the Tops

The champion Shorthorn was Kinmel Hotspur, a fourteen months' old son of T. B. Ralphs', of Calgary, well known Missie Prince. Ralphs has contributed high-class animals to this sale for a number of years, and this, without doubt, is his best effort. Last year he won similar honors with another son of Missie Prince, Kinmel Champion, but this year's calf far eclipses even that good bull. Smooth all over, built as from a mould, perfect over the loins, ribbed like a stallion, carrying his beef well down, with a splendid feeder's head, if he had been just an inch deeper there is not a bull in Canada today his equal at his age, and this is the statement of a man who knows every good Shorthorn bull from coast to coast. This bull, if bred to good cows, ought to get steers fit for any International, and it is to be hoped his new owner will use him for this purpose. The reserve champion, Lavender Ringmaster, owned by Harry Heard, Lacombe, is got by Master Lavender, out of Violet Lucille 4th. He will be two years old in June, wide-spread, broad-ribbed, deep-bodied, his true shaped roan-coated form well covered from end to end, gave full assurance of future material for breed betterment.

There were other good ones, Latimer, of Bowden, had a string of outstanding burly, big-ended, wide-framed youngsters from his old herd bull, Gainford of Saskatoon, which emphasized the value of a good sire in no unmistakable manner. Burns, of Hanna, had another good lot, as had also Steed, of Lethbridge, the latter's Lord Gloster, a four-year-old, by Prince Arthur, with his breadth of top, depth of body and thickness of flesh, marking him one of the outstanding bulls of the sale. Chas. G. Beeching, of De Winton, had also an outstanding calf, Tranby Stamp, the get of his herd bull, Roseberry. This stretchy, square-lined, deep-twisted youngster, boasting as level back of meat as we have seen for some time, could not be passed over. And there were many others, but space forbids.

Herefords

The Herefords did not measure up to the quality of the Shorthorns, yet there were some real good ones. The champion, Beau Balmoral, by Beau President II., one of a fine string, bred by McDonald Bros., Brant, will be two years old in May. He has size and stretch, smooth of hook and stylish, with spring of rib and wealth of flesh. The reserve champion, Willow Springs Win, a son of Collicut's $20,000 Gay Lad 16th, is also an outstanding youngster, symetrical, stylish and showy. The Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, had a specially nice calf forward in Prince Paragon, by Gallant Dare, a year old last December, a masculine, mellow-covered, good-fronted youngster. John McD. Davidson, of Coaldale, had a good, strong string of well-grown bulls. Pym Bros., of Mirror, had a creditable commercial lot. John Wilson, of Innisfail, had a couple of good ones. Boggs, of Daysland, and Goodwin, of Gleichen, had each some outstanding specimens, and there were quite a few singles, good enough representatives of the breed.

The Angus

Noad, of Olds, again this year fully upheld his enviable reputation as a breeder of "Doddies." His champion and reserve both showed character and constitution, were full of meat before and behind, short of leg and broad of back. Richardson, of Bowden, sold one of his herd bulls, perhaps the best-bred Angus of the sale, Prince Evodie of Glencarnock, by the great Evereux of Harviestoun, a bull of McGregor breeding, and one which will make money for his new owner. Massie Bros., of Calgary, had a typically plump, short-necked, fine-chiselled specimen in the three-year-old Cheltwick Royal Oak II., bred by Juggins, of Lloydminster, and the get of Elm Park Rex, a Bowman-bred bull.

Galloways

Harold R. Wooster, of Namaka, had forward some specimens of rugged character and beef-making possibilities.

His champion and reserve were most creditable, meaty, short-legged, deep-chested, level fellows. Johnstone, of Cochrane, had also some good ones.

Some of the prices

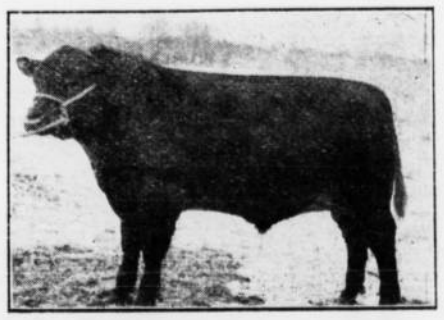
John Lang, of Blackfalds, got Ralph's Kinmel Hotspur, for $1,010, the highest-priced Shorthorn of the sale. F. V. Bemis, of High River, paid $500 for Golden Seal Favorite, to Annie Wilson, of Calgary, A. M. Steed, Lethbridge, sold several imported bulls, Nonpareil Butterfly, imp., sold for $380; Champion, imp., for $300; Cittyton, imp., for $305; and Dorothy's Star, imp., brought $315. D. H. McDougall, of Cochrane, bought Hero's Heir from Harold Talbot, for $330. Tranby Stamp, owned by Chas. Beeching, of De Winton, was bought by W. A. Henderson, of Calgary, for $410. Geo. H. Beatty, of Calgary, paid $510 for Lakeview Prince, a yearling owned by Massie Bros., of Midnapore. H. L. Towers, of Cochrane, paid $405 for Roan Hubert, a dark roan bull, contributed by Frank Johnston, of Innisfail. John Laing, of Blackfalds, received $400 for Lake Shore Albert; and Chas. Ball, of Sedgewick, paid $400 for Secret Guardsman, a dark red bull with an excellent pedigree.

The reserve champion, Lavender Ringmaster, owned by Harry Heard, Lacombe, went to W. H. Lyons, of Didsbury for $1,000. Beeching, sold Tranby Ringleader to R. R. Maclay, of High River, for $750. John Reynolds, of Waterhole, Alta., gave $500 for Roan Sultan, owned by W. Hudson, Katryn. A. E. Cross, got British Victory, one of Burns', of Hanna, string for $550. Popular Bluff Premier, contributed by A. W. Latimer, of Bowden, went to Maclay, of High River, for $580. The Latimer string of ten averaged $383. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Indian Affairs, Regina, bought quite a few animals of all the breeds, and contributed very materially to the success of the whole sale. The general average was $48 higher than last year.

In Herefords, the highest price of $1,500, was paid by Jas. Jones, of Freshfield, for Collicut's reserve champion, Willow Spring Win. J. A. Sandgren, Pincher Creek, paid $800 to McDonald Bros., Brant, for the champion Beau Balmoral. The same purchaser also secured other two of McDonald's bulls for $600 and $650 respectively. This owner's string of eight fetched $4,535, or an average of $567. John McD. Davidson, of Coaldale, got an average of $365.45 for 11 head. Frank Collicut, of Crossfield, sold nine for $4,585, an average of $509. John Wilson, of Innisfail, sold Glen Fairfax, to A. E. Cross, Calgary, for $370. Paul Broderson, of Leedale, bought Last Chance, owned by Remick and Son, Alliance, for $410, and A. E. Cross, of Calgary, got Beau Bruce from the same owners for $430. Broderson sold the good five-year-old Alberta Don III., to J. A. Sandgren, of Pincher Creek, for $400. The general average was $13.50 higher than last year.

It was left to the Angus to record the best average increase; this breed going $112 per head better than last year.

A. E. Noad, sold the champion Eric of Hartburn, to D. T. Pope, of Carbon,



Eric of Hartburn
Bred by A. E. Noad, Olds, Alta.
A Calgary Champion.

for $500. Richardson, of Bowden, sold Frank, of Willow Park, to W. W. Harrington, of Bashaw, for $400. He also sold Prince Evodie of Glencarnock to A. Waterman, of Carstairs, for $525. The highest price of the sale for this breed was secured by Massie Bros., who got $610 from Thos. Wilson, Hatton, Sask., for Cheltwick Royal Oak II. Noad got $475 from W. W. McElroy, Delacour, for Magnum of Hartburn; $325 from C. H. Fair, of Blind

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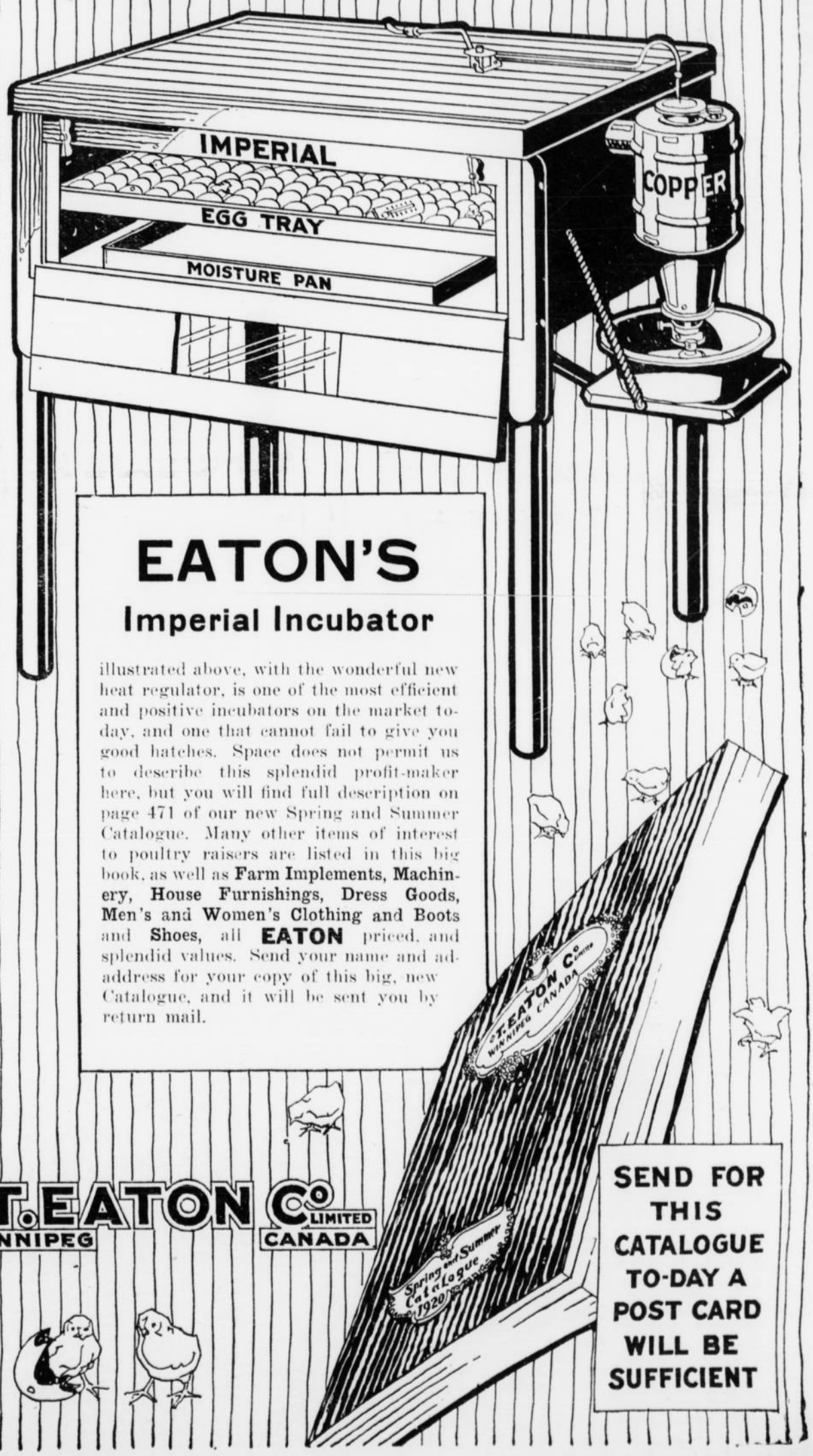

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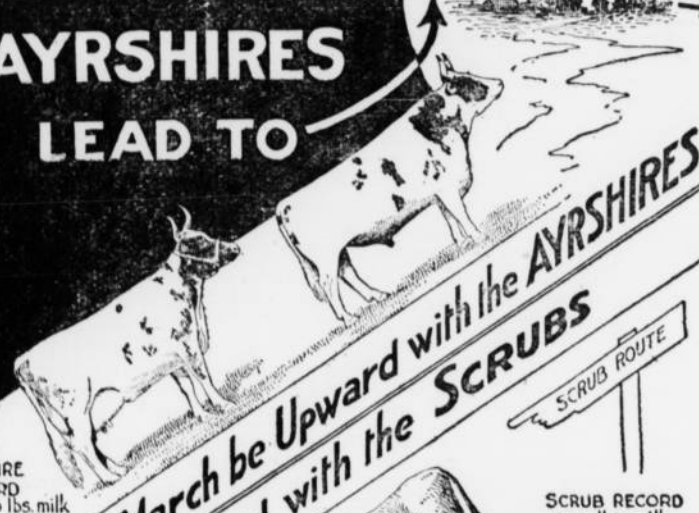

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Creek, for Elite of Hartburn; and $320 from Ward McPheeters, Rumsey, for Milton of Hartburn. In the Galloways, Wooster, of Namaka, got $400 from T. H. Tinney, of Medicine Hat, for Orlando. One Red Polled bull, King, owned by John Hageman, of Ponoka, sold for $270 to Alfred Edwards, of Purple Springs. Durno, of Calgary; Paisley, of Lacombe; and Tellier, of Farmington, conducted a most satisfactory sale.

The Influence of Ayrshire Sires

I have become reminiscent this morning and my mind carries me back to my early boyhood days, and I recall the class of dairy cows in my home community, some were solid red, some red with white bellies and faces, some mottled and some brindle. The latter had upturned horns, but the majority had inturned or crumpled horns. The cow that gave a three quarter pail of milk in flush was considered a wonderful cow and would be worth at least $30. Suffice it to say the best of them would not give 4,000 lbs. of milk in a season. Their weight would range from 800 to 1,000 lbs.

Fifteen years later: I recall a different class of cows, at least 100 lbs. heavier in weight, stronger, more vigorous, with upturned horns, red and white in color, and with a large milk capacity.

Thirty years later: The old style cow has almost disappeared. She has been supplanted by a strong vigorous cow of fine type, white and red in color with upturned spreading horns, deep body with well sprung ribs, shapely udders and good teats, a contrast from the shapeless udders and immense tapering teats of the old stock. The weight had increased by 200 to 300 lbs. and the average milk production from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. per season. What made this change? The universal use of Ayrshire bulls.

The first Ayrshire bull to be brought into the community was Sir William, bought at two weeks old by my late father, for $30. This was in 1868. What ridicule he had to endure. Prejudice had to be broken down. It was the bane of progress then, and unfortunately, it is still a hindrance to present day progress. With Scotch determination my father outlived it and ere long saw the fruits of his efforts in improved dairy cows in the community, as this bull was widely used as well as his progeny. A few years later Mr. James brought in Sir Philip, another Ayrshire bull of wonderful strength and prepoteney. This bull mated to the progeny of Sir William, brought wonderful results in cows of strong Ayrshire type, character and increased production.

The community was studded with cheeseries, one at almost every cross road—and from the milk of these Ayrshire cows a pound of cheese could be made from less than a ten-pound milk average for the season. About this time I was census enumerator in the community and particularly noted the production of many of these high grade Ayrshire herds, which ranged from 6,500 to 8,000 lbs. of milk per cow for the season—a good average for these days when summer dairying only was carried on.

I have heard many favourable comments on the class of dairy cattle in this particular community. Frequently I have heard men say, "I never saw such fine dairy cows as you have here." All because Ayrshire bulls were universally used. Their fame as herd builders spread to other communities and the whole district became noted for its high class Ayrshire grades. So noted did it become that men came from far and near for cows for foundation stock. A few years ago a dairy firm in the United States, that supplied certified milk for New York city came over and took away 220 head, ten car loads, all tuberculin tested and came back six months later for 50 head more. Suffice it to say this firm has been coming back every year since for new blood. Ayrshire bulls built up the dairy interests of this particular community as nothing else has ever done and will build up the dairy herds of any community, if given an opportunity. The use of Ayrshire bulls on our grade herds always lead upwards and to prosperity.—W.P.S

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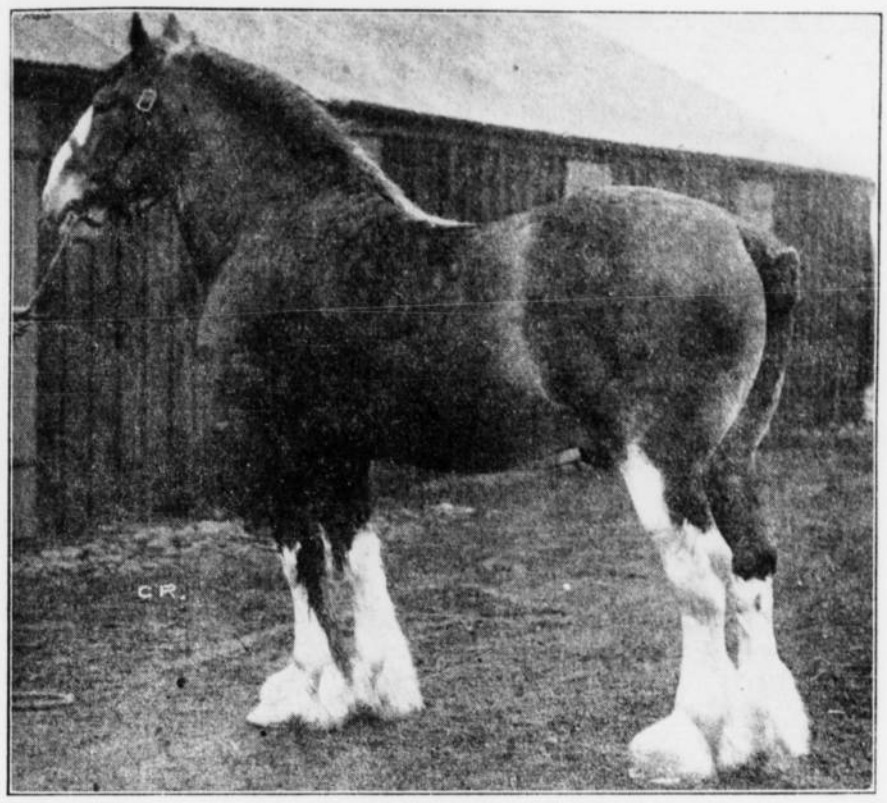

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The Needs of Modern Clydesdales

By R. B. Ogilvie in The Breeders' Gazette

THE Christmas issue of a Canadian farm paper presented an interesting resume of Clydesdale breeding for well-nigh half a century from the pen of that veteran Clydesdale representative, Alexander Galbraith. In his article Mr. Galbraith makes unfavorable comparisons of the present types with the showyard and breeding celebrities of three or four decades past. He admits that the breed has gained in quality of bone, action and underpinning, but holds that it has lost much of the width and weights and museling of arms and thighs possessed in former years.

I quite agree with Mr. Galbraith in his contentions on the deficiencies in weights of modern Clydesdales. But the faults referred to by him, that present-day Clydesdales do not measure up to the standards of years gone by in size and substance, lie with the breeders rather than with the breed. It is true that during the period from the close of the Civil War up to the early '80's Clydesdales outweighed, outnumbered and out sold Percherons. During that time breeders were generous feeders and it was registered in the size and substance of their Clydesdales at all ages. I was a regular exhibitor in the West in those early days when all draft breeds competed. I believe that the records of the St. Louis exhibition (the most prominent in America in its day) will prove that Clydesdales furnished the leading winners of that time. In the early '80's fair managers, responding to the demands by the representatives of other breeds, created separate classifications for all the draft breeds. For several years thereafter breed competition was not in evidence at any of the leading fairs.

In 1889 there was a grand champion award offered by The Gazette at the old Fat Stock show held in Chicago for the best stallion and three of his get, all breeds competing. There were three entries for The Gazette's $500 silver cup: first, the historic Oaklawn Percheron stallion, Brilliant, with three imported three-year-old stallions by him; second, the Percheron stallion Gilbert, owned by Leonard Johnston, of Minnesota and still regarded by competent judges as the most perfect model of a Percheron drafter the breed has yet produced, and three two-year-old colts sired by him; and third, the Blairgowrie entry, the three-year-old Clydesdale stallion Macqueen and three filly foals. Notwithstanding the disparity in the ages of the three entries, the Clydesdales were the popular winners of this much-coveted cup. The Blairgowrie youngsters were always shown in attractive bloom, but never overfed. As foals they were shown to weigh about 900 pounds, as yearlings 1,400 pounds, as two-year-olds 1,650 to 1,700 pounds, as three-year-olds in the neighborhood of 1,900 pounds, and as four-year-olds at a ton and more. Feeding and care similar to that given these youngsters would without a question bring equal results to present-day Clydesdales.

At the so-called "Johnny Logan Show," held under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture in 1897, a grand champion class was offered in which all draft breeds competed. The stallion championship was awarded to Young Macqueen, owned by Graham Bros. of Ontario. The female championship was won by the lamented Col. Holloway on Maggie Charming. Graham Bros. exhibited Young Macqueen seven years later at the 1904 International weighing more than 2,100 pounds, and won first in his class and champion honors of the show.

Since the opening of the International in 1900 interbreed contests have been limited to the gelding classes. At the sixteen International shows in which Clydesdale geldings participated they won twelve firsts and five seconds in the six-horse-team class, and with but few exceptions all the principal prizes in the classes for single geldings, twos, threes and four-horse-teams. No breed of draft geldings has surpassed Clydesdales in weight; none has equalled them in quality, uniform conformation and sprightly action. Certainly such drafty and spirited geldings in action as we have annually seen lined up in successful competition with the other draft breeds at sixteen International exhibitions could not come from a decadent breed of drafters. If the care given to Clydesdale geldings was given to pure-bred Clydesdales the time would not be far distant when there would be no occasion for making invidious comparisons with the other draft breeds in their weights, their width and depth.

We have in Clydesdales an inherent tendency to soundness and to quality of bone that would enable our breeders to feed with a generous hand without fear of spoiling their young things in the making. Since early maturity in all lines of livestock breeding has been found the most profitable, Clydesdale breeders would unquestionably find gratifying results coming from forcing the growth of their youngsters during

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BONNIE WOODSIDE is a sure foal-getter; he bred 75 mares last year and practically all are in foal. He was grand champion stallion of the breed at the 1919 Calgary Summer Show and at the 1920 Calgary Spring Show and won the McEachran Cup for stallion and five of his get. His foals, at the same show, stood first and second in the open class; first and second in heavy draft; and first in agricultural class, as well as winning the reserve Canadian-bred female championship. **For Further Particulars Write:**
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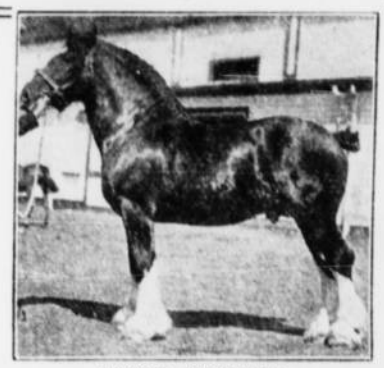

BONNIE WOODSIDE

Dollar's Clydesdales

New importation just landed, including some noted Scottish prize winners and premium horses by such stock-getters as **Scotland's Victor, Royal Favorite, Baron of Burgie, Scotland's Bluebell, and Union Jack**, out of mares whose dams and grand-dams were famous Highland and Cawdor Cup winners. I have others by **Hamlet, Scotland's Choice, Clifton Monarch, Lothario, and Concrete**; all of them Calgary prize winners. I can supply you with a horse of any age and choicest breeding on terms to suit you. Write me.

A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta. Stables in Town **PHONE 194**

Clydesdale Stallion for Sale or Trade for Cattle

I will sell or trade for cattle the pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, Baron Byre, 15913, **May 16, 1913**, sire Baron Kinloss, imp., by Baron's Best; dam Lady Ross, imp., by **Royal Ross**. Baron Byre is a good stamp of Clydesdale stallion and a good breeder. For further particulars write:

A. E. NOAD **OLDS, ALTA.**

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE

I am offering for sale the rising three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, **POTENTIALITY**; sire, **Cumberland Seal**; dam, Patricia of Kilallan, by **Baron's Henchman**. This is a thick, good, stylish colt, with great top, good bone, and first-class feet. He should develop into both a stock-getter and a show horse. He carries a Class "A" Alberta Certificate. Further particulars apply **NORMAN A. WEIR**, Ohaton, Alta.
Kilallan Stock Farm.

Riverside Farm Clydesdales and Hackneys

I have for Special Sale this Spring some Big Husky, Healthy Clydesdale Stallion Colts, coming three years old. They are extra well bred from imported stock on both sides, and two of them stood First and Second in three-year-old class at 1920 Calgary Spring Show. One of them also was Reserve Canadian-bred Champion. Have lots of style and quality and have been reared in the open.

Priced from $750 to $1,500. **Cash or Terms to suit.**

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Our horses are selected from the best breeding establishments in the United States, and only the best imported.
We do not raise any colts and therefore have no culls to put on you.
Over 60 per cent. of our 1920 business has been with our old customers and March, 1920, showed the greatest volume of business we have ever done in any March.
Our horses are all guaranteed and enrolled. Ask our customers how we have used them.

Blamark (Imp.), Belgian, 2321, 8127 (82228), winner of eight state championships. Imported and owned by us.

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We have on hand over 40 head of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares.

Our horses are never picked over as we have new importations constantly arriving. We have a number of well-matched teams of Percheron and Belgian Mares at reasonable prices.

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Time given to responsible parties, and will accept either horses or cattle in exchange on our stallions or mares at their market value.

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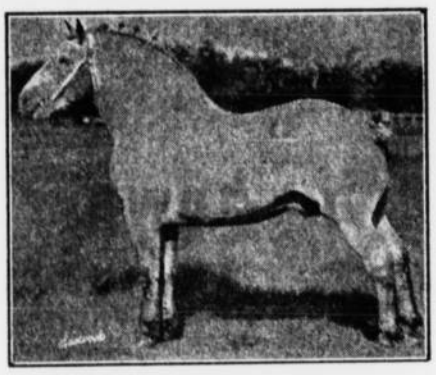

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WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

the growing period. Liberal feeding of young things ensures a liberal growth; limited feeding a limited growth and a justification of Mr. Galbraith's criticisms. I hope that our Clydesdale breeders will endeavor to demonstrate the correctness of my views by showing Clydesdale youngsters at the next International with size and substance equaling their rivals and without sacrificing any of the quality and high finish for which the breed has no successful rival.

The entries at the 1919 International in the aged Clydesdale stallion class and in the female Clydesdale classes, from aged mares to yearling fillies, in their truness to breed type, their rare quality and the perfect balance of their tops and bottoms, were not equalled by any other breed, while the two-year-old filly class, headed by the matchless Langwater Jessica was generally credited with furnishing the most attractive feature of the draft horse department.

Co-operative Wool Growers Meet

The executive of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited held

Prof W. H. J. Tisdale.
who is leaving the Animal Husbandry Department at Saskatchewan University to join the staff of the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association.

an important session in Winnipeg, on April 8, 9 and 10.

There were present for the East: Colonel McEwen, president; G. H. O'Brien, general manager; Wm. Dryden and George Telfer. For Alberta: J. W. Renton, Calgary. For Saskatchewan: J. D. Wilson, of Maple Creek, vice-president. For Manitoba, George Gordon, of Oak Lake.

One of the most important items of business was the arranging for the assembly of the wool for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Since the co-operative was established in 1918 the provincial governments of the two provinces have continued to do this work, but now that the co-operative organization is well on its feet the governments have asked to be relieved. The delegate shareholders of Saskatchewan and Manitoba having consulted with the main body of shareholders by letter, had prepared a tentative arrangement which was submitted to the general executive for general ratification, and this arrangement, with some changes, was adopted. In brief, the arrangement is that Manitoba and Saskatchewan shall have one man between them to supervise the collecting of the wool with the warehouse for Saskatchewan at Regina, and the warehouse for Manitoba at Portage la Prairie, with five men in charge at each point. That full lines of shepherds' supplies shall be carried at these warehouses, and that all wool shall be assembled and shipped in car lots to the co-operative warehouse at Weston, Ontario, for grading. The Dominion government, sheep division, furnishing the graders for this warehouse, and also a weigh-master. Further details as to the arrangement will go to shareholders and contributors by special circular

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$50,000 Paid in Bonuses to last year's cream shippers.

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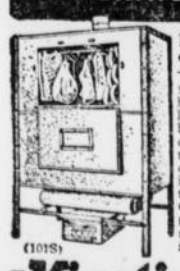

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sired by the noted show horse and sire, **Lord Nelson**, 118170. Some of these are good enough to place at the head of your pure-bred stud or add to your show herd.

PRICED VERY REASONABLE

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Kramer, Bottineau County, North Dakota

GOVERNMENT CLYDE STALLION

Parties wishing to breed mares to the Clydesdale stallion purchased by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, **Craigie Masterpiece, 18297,** during the season of 1920, will make application to S. G. Carlyle, Livestock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, giving name and registration number of mares. A fee of $25 will be payable at time of service, and a further fee to be fixed by the Clydesdale Committee and the Livestock Commissioner, will be payable when mare proves to be in foal.

The location of the horse in the province will also be decided by this committee, and arrangements will be made that the service fees in every case will cover the freight so as to equalize cost to parties residing in different parts of the province. Further particulars will be published shortly, but parties desiring to breed mares should make application at once. The stallion will likely be ready to begin the season about May 1. The Committee and Livestock Commissioner reserve the right to revise the list of applications, and make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary regarding the services of this stallion.

S. G. CARLYLE

Livestock Commissioner

Percherons - Belgians

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Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

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Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp. **Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants. JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.**

letter. It is expected that at least 900,000 pounds of wool will be collected through these western warehouses this season.

Another matter of importance was the engaging of Prof. Tidsdale, of the live-stock section of the University of Saskatchewan, as assistant manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. He will join the staff in Toronto by the middle of May. Miss O'Neil, who has been with the co-operative since its inception, was at this meeting promoted to the office of secretary.

Mr. O'Brien reported that the additional storey to the Weston warehouse, deemed necessary by the large quantities of wool being shipped East for grading, was already under way.

Pointers for the Lambing Season

So many farmers have asked me why I am so lucky in rearing a big crop of lambs that I thought a few hints might be of some assistance to beginners. I have 100 ewes and 40 yearlings over winter. During the winter months I feed daily about three-quarters to one pound of oats to each sheep. I feed this by stringing the oats out on clean snow 20 yards from the sheep fold. This forces the bunch to exercise as they keep parading back and forth all day looking for more grain. Oats are given in early morning. I feed a little green hay in the mangers and scattered around a boarded-in yard, care being taken to avoid anything which would lead to crowding or bunting. I never feed straw in the mangers; scatter it on the ground. Feed no oats to sheep when the lambs arrive.

A few days ago we clipped all the wool around the bag and behind so there is no dirty stuff left. This enables one to watch the bag without catching the ewe and is useful in telling the individual lambing time. Also it makes it easier for the infant lamb to find the teat, and he is not so liable to suck at a tag. These tags often cause death as they cause wool balls in the stomach, and diarrhoea is also caused by lambs sucking at dirty wool. At this time of the year this rump wool is not very dirty and can therefore be easily cleaned off and placed in bags and hung up to dry. After it is dry sort it out; if the dirty parts are laid out on the lawn for a month the rains will wash them clean. I have received as much as 40 cents a pound for this class of wool. When the clipping season comes the amount of tagging is materially lessened and the whole fleece may be rolled when the clipper stops. I use a Stewart clipper.

When tagging sheep it is well to have a sharp knife and trim any long toes which may be noticed. The shell of the hoof turns in under the foot holding in the manure which ferments and sets up decay of the horny part of the foot itself. Wool sometimes grows over the eyes of the sheep. While you are at these jobs clip this off. Observe the eyes. Some may be sore with oat chaff, or other foreign substance on the eyeball. Foreign bodies may be removed with the corner of a clean cloth.

All this handling of a ewe may be dangerous work if left too late; we aim to be very careful and never hurt a sheep—never turn it on its back. We use a Jaxon hook. Never catch a sheep by the wool; if you don't see the force of this advice let someone lift you by the wool on your scalp.

There are many devices which may prove of assistance at lambing time. One handy thing is a stone-boat, 6 ft. by 3 ft., made from two light cedar posts and inch lumber. On this is erected a crate, on the hind end of which is a gate. When a lamb is born away from the fold and is not able to get milk, or develops other difficulties, we put a horse on the boat and pull it up alongside the little wooly fellow, and load up. The ewe naturally walks in after the lamb, the gate is closed, and away we go to warm quarters, usually a pen 6x6.

If a lamb should die, the ewe may be captured in this way. By taking off the hide of the lamb and putting it on a twin of a weak sheep, you still keep the ewe working. A triplet or an orphan lamb may find a good mother in this way. We haven't raised lambs on bottles for the past two years because we found that it did not pay. There are a

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The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain.

54 Head of Registered Pure-bred Percheron Stallions, all of our own raising, two, three, and four years' old, up to over a ton; blacks and greys to select from. The predecessors, back to three and four generations are to be seen on the ranch.

Do not be beguiled into buying cheap cull stallions from the United States (bearing heavy exchange cost) when you can buy better stuff cheaper, and satisfy yourself by seeing the ancestry, as well as looking at pedigree certificates. **Play safe and visit the Bar U before buying.**

MARVEL, 4759.
Bred, raised, owned, and used by the Bar U.

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MERCIER. Weighs 2,350 Pounds.
He has won 25 First Prizes and Championships; also Gold and Silver Medals at U.S. Fairs. He was Third at Chicago International, 1919, against World's Champion, valued at $100,000. First in Aged Percheron Class and Grand Champion of the Breed, Calgary Spring Show, 1920.

We can sell you horses as cheap as any firm in the business. We have on hand some Canadian-bred horses which we have taken in exchange, ages ranging around three to five years. These horses are a little undersized and light in bone. For this reason we will sell them around two hundred and fifty dollars per head. If anyone is in the market for one of our prize-winning stallions, or a Canadian-bred stallion, be sure and do not overlook this wonderful opportunity. All our horses have been government inspected. This gives the purchaser a chance to know which class his horse is in before buying. One reason why a man looking for a good stallion should patronize the importer is that he gets an opportunity to select a sire from some of the largest and best herds in the world. We will give terms or take any kind of suitable livestock in exchange. Reference: Union Bank. Address all correspondence to

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Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farcour's Greatest Son in Service.

At the recent Brandon Winter Fair my winnings included First in Four-year-old Class, and Grand Champion Stallion of the Breed, with **Paramount Flashwood.** First and Third in Three-year-old Stallions, with **Pioneer Masterpiece,** by Caeser de Boz and Farceur 7th, by Farceur, the first horse of my own breeding. First in Two-year-old Stallions, with **Farceur Again,** by Farceur, and First in Two-year-old Fillies on **Lady Wolver,** by the $11,400 Paramount Wolver. This filly is also of my own breeding.

New importation expected shortly. Choice stallions and mares for sale at all times.

GEORGE RUPP - LAMPMAN, SASK.

ACME PERCHERONS

Headed by the Champion, **Keota Jalap.** One, two, and three-year-old stallions for sale, from mares of royal breeding, including Grand Champion, Canadian-bred Champion. First and Second Prize Brood Mares and First Prize Teams in Harness at Calgary Exhibition, 1919. A Class "A" Certificate goes with every horse. Prices Reasonable.

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We bred the 1919 International champion, **LEFEBURE'S CLAIRON,** at head of herd of Layzell and Parr, Calgary, and **LEFEBURE'S BUBBINS,** undefeated champion mare of Calgary, 1919 and 1920, owned by J. J. Miller, of Huxley, Alberta.

If you need a stallion or mare, you need a Belgian, they are extremely hardy, durable, prolific and gentle. They will keep fat on less grain and will sell for more money than any other breed.

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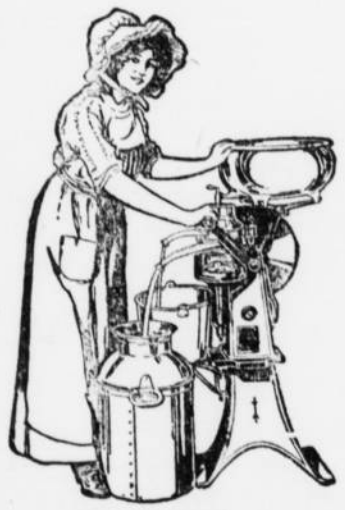

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good many things we do not know about lambing and I would like to get a few genuine pointers. As for putting milk on the head it proved a farce with me.

The ambulance above described need not be used all the time. One cold, stormy day in April I brought in 12 shivering lambs and saved the lot. Our practice now is to have no lambs before the first of May.—T.B.M., Sask.

Scotch Collies

Q.—Could you inform me through the columns of your valuable paper, how many different breeds of Scotch Collies there are? —W. V., Eden, Man.

A.—There is only one breed of Scotch Collie dogs, but of this breed there are several types so divergent in appearance that they might well be classified as different breeds. There is first, the distinction between rough and smooth-coated collies. The latter are not so sweet in temper as the black and whites, and do not make friends so readily. They are the popular sheep-dogs in the Yarrow and Ettrick districts of Scotland. Among the rough-coated dogs there may be said to be four varieties. The black and white is probably the oldest. It is the most tractable, most agile, and probably the most sagacious of all. It is said to furnish most of the winners at the Scottish sheep-dog trials. Next in importance is the Bearded Scottish, or Highland collie. He is active, sure-footed, and hardy-looking, but not so steady nor wise as the types before-mentioned. He makes a better cattle than sheep dog as he is capable of doing a very hard day's work. By crossing these native varieties of rough-coated collies with a little Gordon setter blood, show men have produced the modern type of show collie, an animal much finer in appearance although probably much inferior to the original Scottish types for working purposes. In addition to these we must add a fifth variety of white collie, produced by fanciers in he United States.

The above types should not be confused with the large-bodied, long-legged, rough-coated, bob-tailed English sheep dog.

Coop the Hen

The hen with a brood of chickens should be kept in a good coop till the chickens are weaned. When the hen is confined in the coop the weakling can always find shelter and heat under her. This may enable them to develop into strong, healthy chicks in a few days. When the hens are allowed free range they will often take the chicks through wet grass, which chills the chicks. It has been found in artificial brooding that the temperature should not fall below 95 the first week, and for the second week it should be kept around 90 for the chicks to do well. From this it will be plain that a hen taking her young chicks wherever she likes could easily chill them. One hen can take care of 15 to 20 chicks, depending some on the season of the year and the size of the hen. The brood coops should be made so that they can be closed up at night to keep out cats, rats or other animals.

In Livestock Circles

The Alberta Importation

The Guide fieldman, Alex. Stewart, writes from Alberta as follows:

I have just had a look at Craigie Masterpiece, the Alberta government Clydesdale stallion, and he is, undoubtedly, a good one. Norman Weir made no mistake when he picked him. I have seen the big majority of the good stallions which have been imported to America in the past 16 years, and he is head and shoulders above any of them, not excepting Fairholme Footprint. Above everything else he is a drafter, radiating masculinity, with the best of groundwork and great bone. Of course, he only arrived yesterday, but he has stood the journey well, and when he gets thoroughly cleaned and freshened up he will be something to look at, something that

Tools

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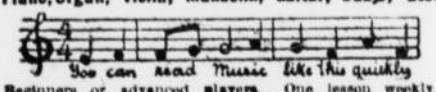

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Safe anywhere except in a Gopher hole.
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calls to mind the stamp of horse we used to see in the aged class at the Highland years ago. The other provinces have their work cut out to beat him. They will have to get Litigant, or Passchendale, or Rising Star.

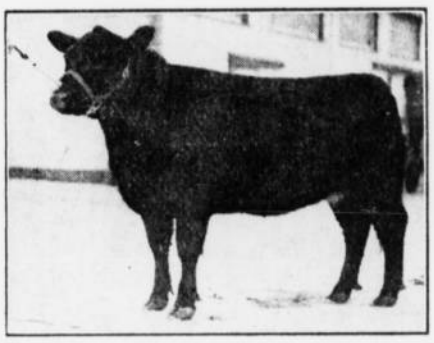
Weir made a great job of his own colt as well. He is just a foal, but bigger than the majority of our yearlings out here. He is called Killallandale, by Hazeldale, by Dunure Footprint, out of Cressida, by Hillhead Chief. His second dam is Princess Ena, by Scottish Crest, and his third dam, Mary of Westmains, by Royal Crusader. The foal was just entered for Aberdeen show by Mr. Ferguson, of Surradale, when Mr. Weir bought him. He stands on excellent timber, beautiful bone, clean as a whip, supporting a good top. If one would fault him at all, it would be his head, but he will outgrow the streak of femininity there as he gets older. He promises to be a massive horse at four years old or I miss my guess. I wish them both luck.

On the Use of Ridgelings

Recent advice from Scotland shows that the attitude of the authorities who administer the Horse Breeding Act, has undergone some change since our last publication on the subject of the use of imperfect males as sires. Under that act, as interpreted according to its letter, a horse with defective genital organs, or what is commonly called a "rig," cannot be licensed. This is the strict reading of the law in England, Scotland and Ireland. By dint of argument, and because of the precedent which the Scottish Board allowed in the last year of voluntary licensing in the case of the Cawdor Cup winner, Scotland Yet, 14839, a notable concession was made by the Scottish Board to the Council of the Clydesdale Society. That concession has no application whatever to inferior horses. It refers solely and is only applicable to (1) horses of outstanding individual merit; (2) horses which, being "rigs," have been proved to be prolific stock-getters, and getters of high-class stock; and (3) horses concerning which it can be proved that not more than five per cent. of their male produce in any one year have their own defect. In respect of proof concerning these three points the board consults the council of the breed society.

Lloydminster Stockmen Unite

Our attention has been called to the recently formed Lloydminster Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association. There are a good many first-class herds in the district which attract buyers from a distance, while at the same time local men sometimes go far afield to bring home an animal which could have been duplicated for less money in the locality. It is felt that this association will help to correct this and do much else for the promotion of the industry. The association plan to put on a sale late in the spring or early in the summer. Details will be published in The Guide as soon as they become available. S. G. Cowan heads the association, and H. Huxley is the secretary, pro tem.



Heatherbrook Queen,
A Calgary Fat Stock Show Winner exhibited by May Teward, Lacombe.

Angus Jottings

A pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus calf club has been formed at Brandon, Manitoba, under the auspices of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association. This club has been formed for the purpose of encouraging the young people of the district to take an interest in pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Any boy or girl in the district who will undertake the care of a calf for one year, and comply with the rules, is eligible for membership. The club is under the control of a committee, and this committee will arrange all the details in connection with the club, such as finance, distribution of calves, rules for members, prizes for the competition, and this committee will arrange for the sale and show

A. W. Latimer's Prize Winner at the Calgary Show.

The Kershaw Herd, headed by Plo' 'man

L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Oklahoma

DISPERSES HIS ENTIRE HERD OF

ANGUS CATTLE

ON MAY 14th

All cattle have passed two federal tuberculin tests within the past year and will have passed another test before the sale. The 53 times champion **PLOWMAN** is selling, with many cows in calf to him, and sons and daughters of his. **BEN HUR OF LONE DELL 2nd**, an out-standing bull is also selling. The offering consists of five bulls and 67 females, including the 37 times champion **TWIN BURN PRIDE 5th**, her daughter and cows that have produced the great things in our show herd for the past years. Three wonderful **Blackcap Cows** sell with calves at foot; are in the 1,800-pound class and never before were so many wonderful matrons offered in one sale.

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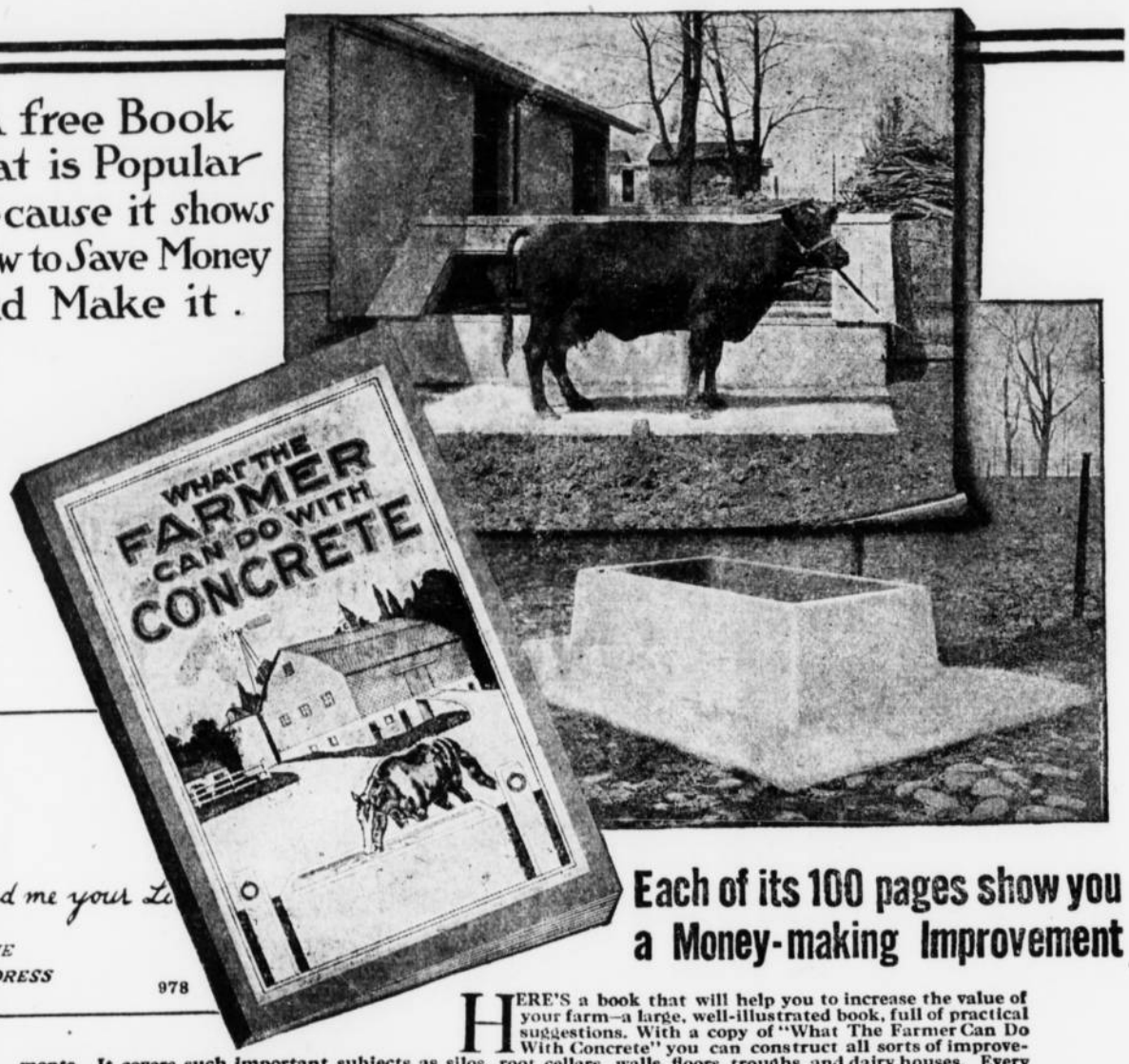

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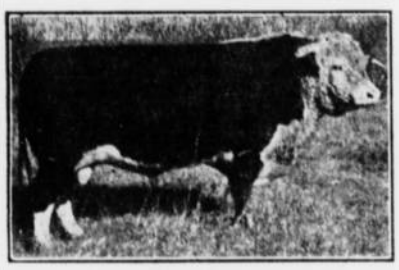

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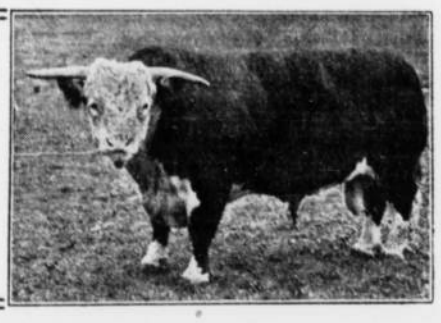

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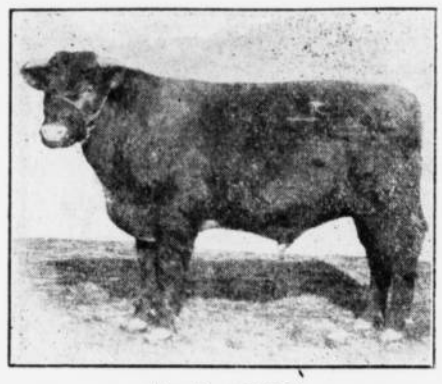
at the 1921 summer fair. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Manitoba.

Vaccination and Dead Lambs

Q.—Last year my sheep were vaccinated for hemorrhagic septicemia. The ewes have been well cared for, but one-third of the lambs are coming dead, and the others are weak. The ewes are coming three-year-olds and look well. Is the vaccination the cause of the trouble?

A.—Vaccination against hemorrhagic septicemia is not the probable cause of lambs coming dead or weak or of difficult parturition. The usual cause is prolonged excessive feeding of coarse, dry, bulky roughage without succulent or laxative feed to keep the bowels active. Where ewes are made to take active exercise practically every day throughout pregnancy, and are fed roots or silage (two to two and one-half pounds per ewe daily), along with clover or alfalfa hay and a little oats and bran, such troubles will be rare. Feeding timothy hay, straw, weathered cornstover and frosted grass ensures bad



Claret's Knight,
One of A. M. Steed's Good Young Bulls.

results, and often leads to the death of many ewes.

Good Sale of Angus

At a sale of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, belonging to S. J. Henderson, Heatherbrook Farm, Lacombe, held on April 6, very satisfactory prices were realized. Eight young bulls, all well bred, averaged $249 each, the highest price of $345 being paid by S. D. Collette, Blackfalds, for Hanton of Heatherbrook, two years old in June, by Roseneath Prince, 6763, dam Benton's Mayblossom.

Twenty head of females averaged $436 each. Shadeland Erica 3rd, by Black Bishop, out of Elite Erica, went to J. D. McGregor, Brandon, for $1,250. H. G. Morrison, Lacombe, got Lacombe Favorite and calf for $850. W. Frank, of Walsh, Alta., bought Daisy of Heatherbrook, by Middlebrook Abbot, for $450. Lacombe Dewdrop, by Rexie Lad, and heifer calf by Equestrian Albert, went to Fred Turnbull, of St. Albert, at $525. A. P. Geissenger, of Craigmyle, made several purchases, getting Heatherbrook Feronia and calf for $460, and Brooksley Lady Lindsay 2nd, both by Middlebrook Abbot, for $460, as well as one or two others at around $350. Chas. Ellett, Strathcona, got Queen of Heatherbrook, by the last named sire for $500; while the imported cow, Flora of Advie, by Prince of Danzig, was sold to J. A. Bennet, Blackfalds, for $350. R. L. Hawkes, Arden, purchased Queen Allenhurst for $400. Other buyers were O. Hansen, Big Valley, who got several females from $250 to $350; Geo. Gilheart, Tees; R. M. Gibson, Lacombe and Geo. Raymond, Bentley. A few other Angus cattle, belonging to local breeders also brought good prices.

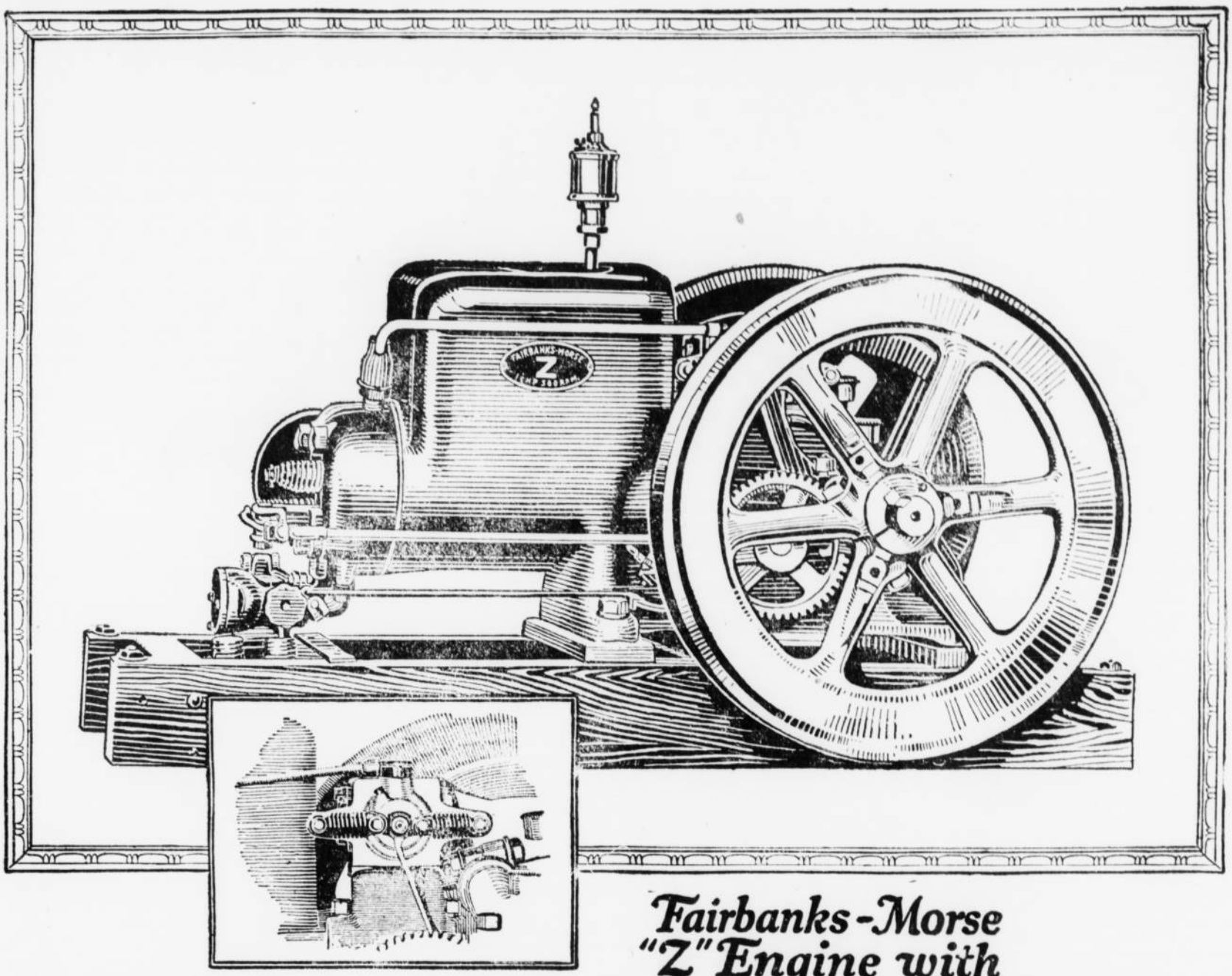
Big Money Hang Up

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has appropriated, for prizes of all classes for the year 1920, $150,000. This amount is approximately 50 per cent. greater than that appropriated for 1919, which was very much in excess of any amount ever previously set aside for Shorthorn prizes.

As much of this is appropriated on the basis of $1.00 paid by the Shorthorn Association and $2.00 by the fair or show

H. Heard, of Lacombe, won Reserve Championship in the Shorthorn Bull Classes at Calgary with this good youngster.

association, and a large percentage on a 50-50 basis, it will be seen at once that the total amount which will be offered for Shorthorn prizes throughout the United States will probably reach over $300,000 for the current year.



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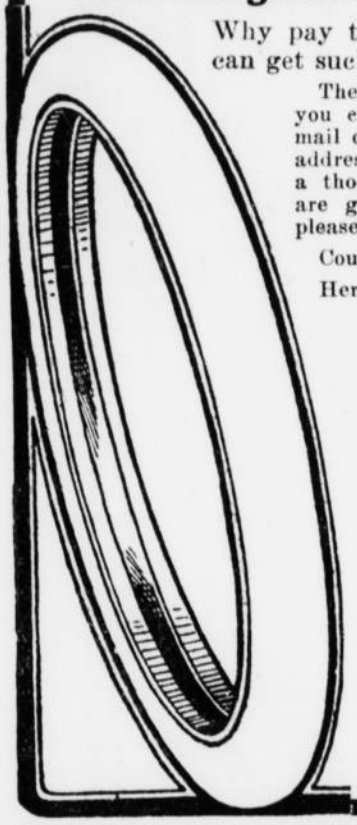

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20x3½	$14.50	$17.50
32x3½	.....	18.50
31x4	19.50	27.50
33x4½	.....	31.50
34x4½	.....	34.50
35x4½	29.50	.....

Other sizes in proportionately low prices. When ordering state size and style—whether Clincher or Straight Wall—plain or non-skid.

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Financing Manitoba Farmers

Rural Credit Societies Get Ample Funds—Provincial Savings Board Appointed

WITH 48 societies in operation and 19 more chartered and in process of organization, the Manitoba Rural Credit system is going ahead under full steam.

The chartered banks having decided not to continue to advance money at the rate of interest and under the conditions prevailing hitherto, the provincial government has undertaken to finance the system, and all societies are obtaining the full amount of the credits they require from the provincial treasury. Between April 2 and April 15, over $450,000 of credits were granted, and it is expected that the loans this year will approximate $2,000,000, or nearly double last year's credits. Instead of securing their money from the local bank, the societies throughout Manitoba now submit their approved credits to the central office at Winnipeg, and provincial government checks are mailed to the societies for the amounts asked for within 24 hours.

Cheaper Money

The same rates as were charged in previous years still apply, the borrower paying seven per cent., of which the government rebates one per cent. to the local society to cover administration expenses. As a matter of fact borrowers are getting their money approximately one half of one per cent. cheaper than was charged by the banks, because those institutions made a practice of taking interest in advance, and thus charged interest on the interest, which the government is not doing.

Since the retirement of Geo. W. Prout, M.L.A., from the management of the system of which he was the founder, C. H. Gifford, has been appointed Supervisor of Rural Credits Societies. Mr. Gifford has been engaged in the work since its inception in 1917, and previous to his appointment as supervisor, was secretary to the system.

During the past month new societies have completed organization at Laurier, Belmont and Pipestone. These are now in operation, and it is expected that at least 60 societies will be granting credits in Manitoba this year.

Provincial Savings Act

The appointment of the board to administer the Provincial Savings Act was announced last week. The board consists of E. A. Weir, formerly agricultural representative of the Manitoba Rural Credits Societies, Alderman Geo. Fisher, Winnipeg, manager for the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, J. R. Murray, assistant manager of the United Grain Growers Limited, F. J. Collyer, of McCauley, a director of the United Grain Growers Limited, and John Arnott, a well known farmer of Roblin. Mr. Weir has been appointed chairman of the board, and will give his whole time to the work. The object of the act is to secure deposits from the people of Manitoba to be used in making loans under the Rural Credits Act and to the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, and for the purchase of bonds and debentures of, or guaranteed by the Dominion and provincial governments and of cities, towns and villages, rural municipalities and school districts in Manitoba.

A Production Drive

Details of the scheme for securing money have yet to be worked out by the board, but it is contemplated that offices for the receipt of deposits will be opened at several places in the province, and a vigorous campaign to secure funds will be inaugurated. The rate of interest paid will probably be four per cent. on deposits withdrawable on demand and five per cent. on time deposits.

Since the rate paid by the banks on savings accounts is three per cent., it is anticipated that a considerable amount of deposits will be attracted by the government institution, especially as the money secured will be used in granting credits which will promote agricultural development and assist in the financing of public bodies.

American Paper Shortage

The shortage of paper in the United States is forcing newspapers all over the States to curtail the size of their papers to eliminate colored supplements and to cut down their Sunday issues. A large portion of their supply of news print comes from Canada and so keen has been the bidding for it that they have forced the price up, in some cases, to as high as eleven cents a pound, where, in Canada, the regular price is at the present time about five and one-half cents a pound.

To show how serious is the situation the following is an extract from the editorial page of the Chicago Tribune of April 4th:

DON'T BUY THE TRIBUNE—BORROW IT

The Tribune may seem to be standing on its head, but it is forced to ask people not to buy it. It wants to keep every one of its readers and gain new ones, but it cannot sell them all the paper. The paper shortage makes it impossible to do so. If two families would use one Tribune we could keep the readers and they could have The Tribune. We want the readers; they evidently want The Tribune. Better days some day, but just now, borrow and don't buy The Tribune.

The Tribune is one of the largest papers in the United States, with a circulation of 650,000 daily and owning its own paper mill.

A little girl noticing her grandma had no teeth said, "Grandma, will you ever have any more teeth?" "No, my child," she replied, "old people like me don't grow any more teeth." "Well, grandma, you're bald-toothed, ain't you?"

Book Review

Abraham Lincoln

AN eminent British educator once said, that in the future morals would be taught only through biography. That seems rather a sweeping statement, and, maybe, that day is still a long way off. But of one thing we may be sure. If ever that prophecy were to come true, there could be found no more inspiring character and career in Anglo-Saxon story than that of the great American, Abraham Lincoln. No life of which one knows has in it so much stimulus to youthful ambition or better serves the worthy purpose of imparting love for common humanity. Charles E. Hughes, at a Lincoln birthday meeting, said he would like to see the day when young men in colleges, particularly if they were training for public life, would take a course in Lincoln.

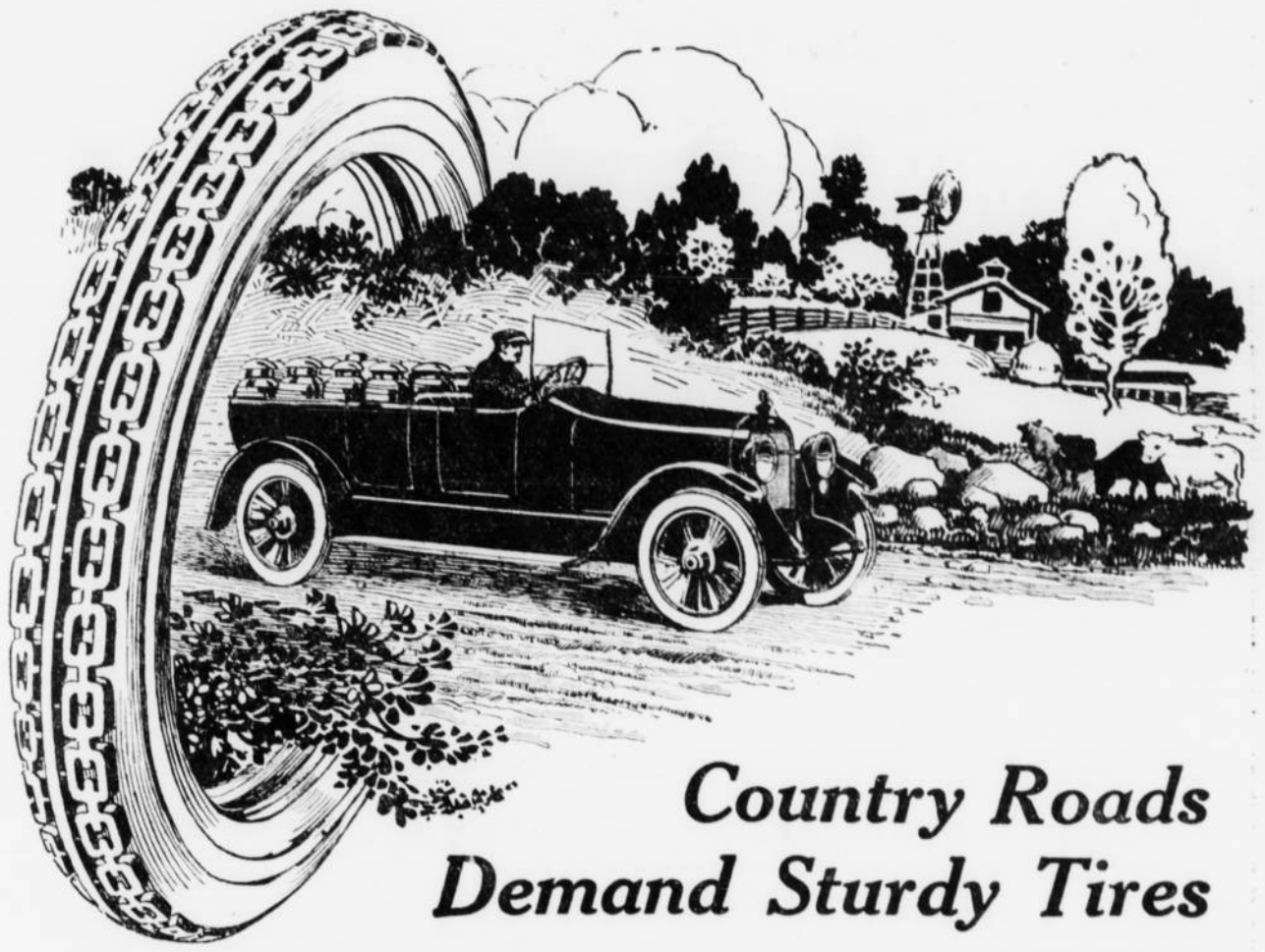
That is why I would like to recommend to prairie people: Abraham Lincoln, Boy and Man. The man about whom the book is written is a fascinatingly interesting figure, companionable, vivid and giant like, one of these great elemental men that break the mould, so that the world looks not upon their like again. Rugged, hewn out of rough material, with a native vigor and force and shrewdness, which his "warfare with rude nature's thwarting mights" only served to culture. Abraham Lincoln, rail splitter, lawyer, president of those United States, dominates the years since his passing, his fame secure and growing.

In these days when farmer legislators are having greatness thrust upon them, and the young people of the farms may be the statesmen of tomorrow, every prairie farm house ought to have a Life of Lincoln on its shelves. You cannot buy any better reading for the winter evening. Forget the latest novel and its inanities for a while and spend a few hours with Lincoln. If you had been given such a chance when he was living, you would have been over-joyed to meet Lincoln, if only for a moment. But in the pages of this brightly-written biography, by James Morgan, you may have company with Lincoln all through his life and live his wonderful life all over again with him. I think that is a privilege for which it is worth while to spend the small amount at which this book is priced.

If you will, you may in this book follow Lincoln's course from log cabin to White House. You may learn how he "Burst his Birth's invidious Bar" of poverty and ignorance, of his scanty schooling and struggle for knowledge, of life in Indiana and Illinois in the early days of those states, of the storekeeper of New Salem, "Honest Abe," then of the rail splitter, of New Orleans and slavery and a stern resolve, later vindicated, of his selection to the legislature and growing popular power, the lawyer on circuit, the national figure and the president in America's greatest hour—surely a stirring record.

And when you have read this record and laid down this book, I shall be very much surprised if you have not learned new lessons of the worth of common men and common sense, of what a simple, honest, noble man may accomplish when he is fired with the love for men. You must rise better from the reading of Abraham Lincoln, Boy and Man—H. D. Ranns.

Anyone wishing to read The Life of Abraham Lincoln, by James Morgan, can secure from the Book Depart of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for $1.10, postpaid.



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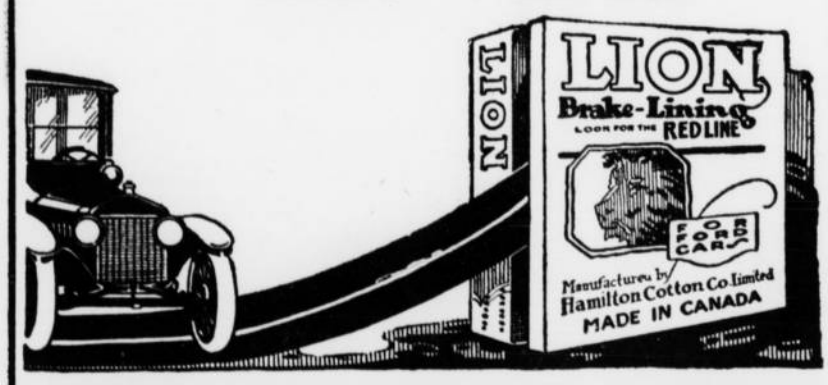

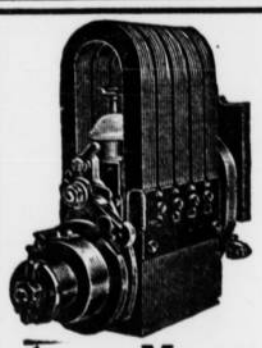

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Religion and Life

Pleasing Ourselves—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

Text: Judges xvii, 6

At the time of which this text treats, Israel was in a state of transition and unrest. The country had fallen upon evil days. The last of the judges, Samson, was dead, and the time when a king was chosen had not arrived. In this interragnum between the judges and the kings the country was without a proper head, counsel was confused and chaotic, and a state of anarchy reigned unchecked. The text tells us that because there was no king in Israel, no properly constituted and regularly recognized head of the country: "every man did that which was right in his own eyes." From the context it is clear that this means that every man followed his own devices, whether they were right or wrong. The people did what they liked because there was no efficient restraint or worthy direction.

This condition of affairs peculiarly prevalent in Israel of that time, and so happily put in our text, is one that has been more or less present in all countries and in all times. In our own times this tendency is very marked. After the restraint submitted to by all peoples on the ground of war-time necessity during the great war, there has followed throughout the world a veritable orgy of people attempting to do what is right in their own eyes, in some cases the result of worthy impulses and aims, and in other instances the outcome of sheer perversity and selfishness of spirit. Men and women the world over are tired of being regimented and disciplined and are throwing restraint to the four winds of heaven.

The submission to discipline imposed during the great war, simply arrested for a time a tendency that has been growing for the last 50 years. The stream was flowing strong before the war, then for a moment it was dammed and now, released, it is sweeping ahead, in some countries overflowing its banks and bringing destruction and danger in its train. Everywhere there has been a breaking down of barriers, old customs and checks have been scrapped, and men and women, particularly young men and women, have asserted their independence in unmistakeable fashion.

As far back as 1870, in England, Matthew Arnold, the great English essayist and critic of life and literature, wrote, protesting against the growing tendency of men and women to do what they liked. To his mind at least—we must not forget his viewpoint, the viewpoint of aristocratic, privileged England—revolution and rowdyism were gaining ground, and roughs were declaring that they would do what they liked, say what they liked and smash what they liked. All this they did in the sacred name of liberty. Matthew Arnold says that "the central idea of English life and politics is the assertion of personal liberty."

In many ways this has produced one of the finest features of English life. England has been the home of liberty and the bulwark of free speech. Any democrat knows the debt the world owes to England in that regard, how political refugees from the continent, many of them men and women of the noblest type, such as Mazzini and Kerensky, have found in London a refuge and a haven. All that is good and a source of manifest pride to every British subject in the empire.

But the other side has been evident in certain unlovely and unfortunate aspects of English life. There has grown up a worship of a liberty that better merits the term of license. Take for example the fact that in the midst of the greatest world war ever known, when all the resources of the nation were needed in the cause of democracy, farm laborers refused to work in the fields because the amount of beer to be consumed was restricted! So serious became the position in regard to the restriction of the output of beer that the government had to allow increased brewing for fear of strikes in industry that would seriously hamper war efforts. The laborers said they liked beer, they believed in liberty and were going to do as they liked whatever happened. There is the reverse side of the "liberty" argument. And then a Professor Stephen Leacock, who is an excellent humorist but apparently a poor guide in political thinking, writes to the English Times saying that Canada and the United States have suffered an "appalling disaster" in the infliction of measures of prohibition, and urges England to resist the "tyranny" of prohibition. These poor farmers who voted at their conventions for prohibitory legislation must be misguided souls to the McGill professor in political economy—and humor!

Then over there in tempest tossed Russia, what has happened? The people did a great and good thing but spoiled it by quarrelling among themselves. When they had forced the abdication of the Czar, the new wine of freedom was drunk in such huge draughts that they became intoxicated with it. All respect for law and order vanished, every man did that which was right in his own eyes, and a nation became a mob. An illustration of the spirit of the people is seen in that story of the old woman in Petrograd, who was walking down a street crowded with traffic, and when ordered to the sidewalk, said to the policeman: "I don't have to do what you tell me. We've got liberty now and I shall do what I like." It was that idea of liberty that defeated Kerensky and gave its opportunity to the greatest autocracy the world has known. The democracy of Russia was like a peevish child, and has met with its punishment in the shape of relentless tyranny, men even not being able to choose their own place of residence, but being dragooned where the government wants them.

One of the greatest troubles with democracy is that so often the very people or set of people who complain bitterly about being restricted in their liberty, when the times comes turn right round and borrow the tactics of their former opponents. It is the opposition that shouts for liberty—when it is an opposition! Power seems to mean that men have immediate recourse to restrictions. In our country we saw this tendency illustrated during the Winnipeg strike. In many respects the writer had much sympathy with the strikers, but their serious—and for a time, successful attempt—to interfere with the freedom of the press and to restrict the citizens to their own sheet—that was the worst blow they themselves struck at the very liberty for which they declared they fought. Such incidents are almost apt to make any lover of sane democracy despair of the achievement of democracy. On the other hand, the most hopeful sign is the general attitude of Premier Drury, of Ontario, who, though elected a farmer premier, refuses to speak or act in terms of class. Such men as Premier Drury are the hope of democracy.

Then the decay of parental authority and the lessening of home ties, is surely a sinister sign in our times. The old Puritanical patriarchal attitude of parental domination was, without doubt, a bad thing. But the looseness that prevails today on the prairies is as evil in its way. Little children who "boss" their parents and cheek their elders are not growing up to know the joy of true liberty. They are cultivating a "I shall please myself" spirit that is a menace for the future. One of the most important lessons we all need to learn is the meaning of what is liberty.

True liberty does not consist in the absence of restraint We all live in a free country but that does not mean that we can assert the right to do what seems right in our own eyes. Go through a public park and you will see a sign, "Don't walk on the grass" That is an interference with your liberty of action, but no man in his senses resents it. In Winnipeg they have a sign in the parks reading, "Citizens, protect your own property." That puts a new complexion on things, does it not? That shows that we are the city council or the state, as the case may be. Then it comes about that we have no right or liberty to do any-

thing that will hurt the life of all the people. If we looked at our lives that way, we should be better citizens and better patriots. That is the only hope for democracy that one man will voluntarily turn aside from the things that merely are his indulgence to do those which help the whole.

So liberty is something higher than simple absence of restraint. It is quite consistent with obedience to properly constituted authority. The men who cheered Nelson's signal, "England expects every man this day to do his duty"—were these men slaves because they obeyed? A certain kind of man that is abroad today would say so, but we may set him aside as wrong-headed. True liberty comes when men act in line with their duty to God and man. Hartley Coleridge says: "Liberty is duty, not license."

I cannot conclude the whole matter better than in words of one of the finest patriots that ever drew breath, Mazzini. He says, "Your liberty will flourish, protected by God and man, so long as you hold it, not as the right to use or abuse your faculties in the direction it may please you to select—but as the right of free choice . . . of the means of doing good."

National Marketing of Wheat

Continued from Page 21

principle and political instrument of grave economic injustice."

After this speech Mr. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and member of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held a whispered consultation with Mr. Musselman, the general secretary, and then announced that the resolution could not be amended but must be adopted or rejected as it stood. He failed, however, as a capable and impartial chairman, to point out that the convention might reject the resolution as it stood and substitute another, thus taking care to prevent the impression that by rejecting that resolution the convention would have to go on record as opposed to national marketing. Nor was there any particular call upon the kindness of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to provide language for the farmers of Saskatchewan; they could safely be trusted to muster enough fair English for the expression of their own minds. However, after the president's pronouncement the Hon. George Langley and the Hon. Charles Dunning expended much air and time laboring an antithesis between national marketing and the old system displaced which nobody, except perhaps some grain exchange parasites, wants revived, whereas, the real antithesis was and still is between the present form of executing the co-operative plan and an improved one.—Nipawin Sask.

Editor's note: Mr. Bourne is wrong in assuming that the Council of Agriculture, in passing the resolution above quoted, expressed approval of the continuance of the Canadian Wheat Board. The resolution of the council approved of national marketing being continued while the European countries retain governmental control of the purchase of wheat, but expressed no opinion either as to composition of the national marketing body, or as to a permanent policy. These are important questions and should be fully discussed in the local branches of the farmers' organizations before any pronouncement is made by the provincial conventions or the Council of Agriculture.

Burnaby Nominated

R. W. E. Burnaby, president of the U.F.O. and of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has been nominated to run for the federal house as U.F.O. candidate in North York. The Liberal candidate for North York is Hon. Mackenzie King.

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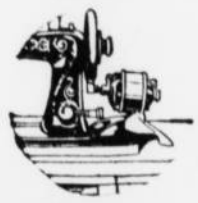

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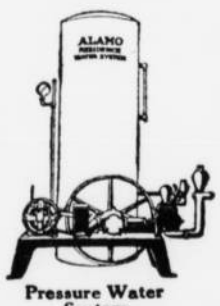

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Countrywoman

Registration of Voters

NEW voters' lists must be prepared in Manitoba for the provincial election which is to take place this summer. No provincial lists have been made since women in the province received the franchise. Henceforth every person, male or female, who is a British subject and who has reached the age of 21, who has resided in the province for one year and in the constituency for three months, is entitled to vote. If a person who is a naturalized British subject applies for registration he must produce a certificate of naturalization or a duly certified copy of it, and if the wife or child of a naturalized British subject applies for registration such person must produce the certificate of naturalization of her husband, or of his or her father as the case may be, or a certified copy of the certificate.

About April 20, notices will be sent out informing the public of the names of the registration clerks, the places where they will sit to receive registration, and the dates of such sittings. The clerk will hear all applications for registration, as well as applications to have names removed from the lists. The districts for registration will cover approximately the polling subdivisions. Ten days will elapse between the closing of registration in any given district and the sitting of the court of revision in such given district.

The registration clerk has for his guidance the elections list as prepared in 1917 when the women relatives of soldiers were the only women on the lists. The fact that the clerk has such lists for his guidance does not preclude the necessity of every individual, man and women who is entitled to vote, of going to the registration clerk during registration and seeing that his or her name is on the lists. The question is one of individual responsibility, and if one fails to have one's name registered it is that person's own fault.

It would be wise for every local of the United Farmers, every section of the United Farm Women, every Women's Institute, every community organization in fact, to appoint committees to see that the names of all men and women in the district entitled to vote are placed on the lists. It will be the duty of such committee to find out the persons residing in each polling division, to call on such persons or to telephone such persons and urge them to attend to their registration as soon as registration opens. If there is not a regular meeting before the first of May, call an executive meeting, or in some way name a committee and set that committee to work. The work of the committee will not be completed until the courts of revision have made up the final lists. It is absolutely necessary that you get persons who are good and thorough workers on these committees.

There is this to be further remembered that the lists prepared now will be the lists used in the next federal election if that election should be held within one year after the completion of these lists, so that there is a double reason for getting on the list this time.

History Repeating Itself

It is almost axiomatic that history repeats itself. In reading history one is constantly struck by the parallels of other times with our own, while everywhere throughout history's pages one reads in the mistakes of those who have gone before warnings to avoid the mistakes that have been their pitfalls. During 1838-39 Lord Melbourne was head of a most unpopular Whig ministry, yet a government which the historians have not succeeded in painting any more unpopular, or more unresponsive to public opinion than the present administration at Ottawa. The pages of those melancholy times are as equally descriptive of our own period, as the following lines in which "Praed assailed the ministry in some of the most incisive couplets which a political satirist has ever penned," and which were published for the first time in The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, will show:

"Sure none should better know how sweet
The tenure of official seat
Than one who every session buys
At such high rate the gaudy prize;
One who for this so long has borne
The scowl of universal scorn;
Has seen distrust in every look;
Has heard in every voice rebuke;
Exulting yet, as home he goes
From sneering friends and pitying foes,
That, shun him, loathe him, if they will,
He keeps the seals and salary still.
And truth to say, it must be pleasant
To be a minister at present;
To make believe to guide the realm
Without a hand upon the helm,
And wonder what with such a crew
A pilot e'er should find to do;
To hold what people are content
To fancy is the government,
And touch extremely little of it
Except the credit and the profit;
. . . . . .
To hear demands of explanation
On India, Belgium, trade, taxation,
And answer that perhaps they'll try
To give an answer by and by;
To save the church and serve the crown
By letting others pull them down;
To promise, pause, prepare, postpone,
And end by letting things alone;
In short to earn the people's pay
By doing nothing every day;
These tasks, these joys, the Fates assign
To well-placed Whigs in thirty-nine."

IN BED WITH THE GRIP

By Margaret Minaker

"I'm in bed with the grip."
I suppose that's a quip.
Well, I wish I could give the old thing a good flip!
But then I presume
It would spill in the room,
All the shivers and shakes,
All the pains and the aches,
All the fevers and agues rise up like a plume.

Pandora's old chest
Isn't in it, at best,
With this grip that's so crammed with its torment and pest.
Who left this old grip?
Someone gave it the slip.
It's a poor joke for me, this "in bed with the grip."

Educational Loans

It is neither surprising nor disappointing that the proposal to adapt the co-operative credit principle to education loans did not receive strong support in the legislature this year. The idea is new and it is of most pressing interest to students in towns and cities, who are not very strongly represented in the legislature at present. It has not been discussed in public to any great extent and there was no volume of public opinion behind the resolution. The purpose of the resolution was to bring the scheme before the public. If the idea is good practical public opinion will be developed with the publicity given to the scheme through the debate in the legislature.

No intelligent person will deny the value of secondary and higher education to the state, and the great need of trained men and women. No observant person will deny that there is acute need of some credit scheme to finance the education of young people, at this moment. The cost of living has mounted to a point, which prohibits hundreds of families, formerly in easy circumstances, from carrying out their educational plans for their children. Service in the war, or in industries pertaining to war, has set back many boys one, two, three, or four years in their educational program. Moreover remunerative employment is not as easily available to students now as it has been in the past, and opportunities will decrease each season from now on. Reserves of funds, saved for education, have been dissipated by the economic upheaval of the war. Credit at comparatively low rates of interest is essential.

The question is entirely one of ways and means to meet the need which no one questions. The principle of co-operative credit seems to be sound and well-adapted to our conditions. If no better means can be found, it deserves the serious consideration of all who are interested in educational problems.—The Calgary Albertan.

Alberta's Reform Move

During the session of the Alberta legislature just adjourned a resolution was introduced by James Turgeon and seconded by W. M. Davidson, to the effect that the premier should not consider the defeat of a government measure sufficient in itself to resign. The resolution was ruled out of order by the speaker of the house. Quite a furore has been precipitated on the technicality of whether or not the resolution was out of order. But that is beside the point, the resolution itself is the thing.

One of the evils of the party system of government is that individual members who support the government are prevented by practice from voting against a government measure for fear the government will be outvoted, a condition which precedent has established as virtually a vote of want of confidence in the government. The result of course is that private members have become more or less mere rubber stamps to register support of the government, for few private members would risk a change of government over some small bill which the government introduces even if supporting the bill is against their belief of what is good for the country.

The whole intent of the resolution was to give to private members a wider responsibility to their constituents and to their own souls, by enabling them to vote upon any measure purely on the merits of that measure. The resolution did not preclude the possibility of any member at any time calling for a vote of want of confidence in the government, or the possibility of the lieutenant-governor asking for the resignation of the premier and his cabinet. Surely, whatever has been our parliamentary custom in the past, there should be only one course left to any individual member of parliament, and that is the right to vote on any measure, government or private, simply and solely on the merits of the proposed legislation.

Women are searching about for planks of which to build platforms on which they might reach the legislatures. Here is something that challenges at once their support and appeals to their sense of justice.

Women on Taxation

The Western Women's Weekly, published in Vancouver, gives its leading editorial space in a recent number to a treatise on taxation by Mrs. John Robertson. Some quotations from this editorial follow:

"Since 1914 Canada's National Debt has increased four and a half times to what it was at the commencement of the war, and our yearly interest on borrowed capital is now some hundred million dollars. It is not surprising, therefore, that our governments, provincial and municipal, are trying to find some means of broadening the basis of taxation.

"A country like Canada with its vast natural resources, should not have to resort to borrowing. It is this sytem of borrowing that has created our bonded indebtedness and increased taxation. Flotation of bonds and granting subsidies to certain individuals or special industries should only be resorted to in emergencies as they also increase taxation.

"A tariff is a most iniquitous means of raising revenue, as it creates monopolies and trusts and enriches the few at the expense of the many. Let me illustrate. We export $100 worth of wheat for $100 worth of imports. The government puts a tariff of 30 per cent. on our $100 import, which raises the price to the consumer, and puts an extra profit into the pocket of the manufacturer of 30 per cent., which he can add to the price of his home product. He gets the benefit of the tariff, which the government takes and the consumer pays for it in increased cost of living. We hear a great cry, "Buy at Home, buy B.C. products," but it will have little effect. Why in the past have we not supplied our home market with our own products? Because this province is rich in timber and minerals, and we have developed these at the expense of agriculture.

"There are many sources of revenue not yet taxed—unearned increment is created entirely by the community, a tax on which would yield a large revenue and ought to go to relieve taxation. A tax on land values and a tax on land within the municipalities, whether it belongs to the railway companies or the Dominion government, would bring a large revenue. It would also bring the land under cultivation. In Vancouver there are hundreds of acres of waste land."

Greeting from Australia

The Countrywoman is in receipt of a letter from Miss Rose Currie, secretary of the Women's Section, Victorian Farmers' Union, Melbourne, Australia. The letterhead contains the information that the Central office is located on William Street, in Melbourne. Apparently the position of Miss Currie is similar to that of one of our provincial secretaries, Miss Finch, Mrs. Burbank or Miss Archibald.

She states that she has been instructed by her executive to ask "for suggestions how to make branch meetings attractive, and for helpful suggestions for our organizations." This would lead one to believe that the difficulties facing Miss Currie are similar to those met with in our own organization.

"Ours is a young organization," she says, "and we find it necessary to find means of making meetings attractive. Our women folk are in hilly, rough country in many places, in others wide plains, spaces, and far apart, so the meetings are only poorly attended, and it is these inland country people whom we so want to help and bring comfort into their homes. In the older-settled districts the people have their own social interests, consequently, we have to find some means of interesting them also."

Farm Women's Clubs

Instructions for Relief

MAY we request all who are aiding in relief work in Saskatchewan to send parcels of clothing direct to Mr. Mulloy, Bureau of Labor, Regina, or if sending them to individuals to take the precaution of seeing that the applications for clothing are signed by the secretary of a local Grain Growers' Association or the clerk of the municipality. This will avoid overlapping of work and also ensure the most needy receiving attention. Unfortunately, a few individuals not requiring aid have solicited help from locals. As there are a great many cases of actual hardship the desire is to place the contributions where they will do the most good.

The locals who have been assisting the drought areas feel amply repaid for their work by the expressions of appreciation which they have received from the recipients of parcels and also from many officials of public organizations. They wish the sister provinces to know that they feel we are all one large family striving to do what little we can to help each other.—Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary, U.F.W.M.

Mylrea Annual Report

The annual meeting of the Mylrea W.G.G.A., was held in the Mylrea school, on Friday, March 26, 1920, and was well attended considering the state of the roads. The meeting was opened by the president, Mrs. Walter McBain, after which the officers for the coming year were elected. Mrs. Walter McBain was appointed president; Mrs. W. Shea, vice-president; and Mrs. R. S. McBain, secretary-treasurer, thereby re-electing last year's officers. The president then called on Mrs. Edmonsin, our convention delegate, for her report, which proved to be very interesting and instructive. So vividly did she portray both speeches and speakers, that it seemed as if we were all present at the convention, and all agreed that we were wise in our choice of a delegate.

A motion was passed that we bring a donation next day for the Kindersley rest room, which is an excellent accommodation for the country women when in town. Another motion was passed that we make an effort towards helping the Babies' Home, in Saskatoon. This institution (which is doing such charitable work in caring for nameless babies whose mothers are ill or dead, or have to go out working), is very short of funds and clothing, and would accept clothing of any kind suitable for babies, provided it is clean. We therefore decided to pack a box at our next meeting, and send it to the Babies' Home. It was also decided that the members pay a small sum for lunch (which we take turn in serving at each meeting), in order to help in this cause.

Last year we donated money to the Social Service Council and sent a box of clothing and $19.30 in money to The Star, to those in need. At our meetings we discussed the important topics and problems of the day, and sent in resolutions regarding them to the proper authorities. We sometimes had joint meetings with the Beadle W.G.G.A., which proved very interesting. "More work and better work" is our slogan for the coming year.—Mrs. R. S. McBain, sec.-treas., Mylrea, W.G.G.A.

Questions and Answers

The secretary of Lake Alice U.F.W.A., Mrs. M. M. Willis, sends in the questions taken from their Question Drawer, together with the answers given by one of their members in charge of this feature of their meetings:

1. What should be the attitude of women toward the Farmers' Political Movement?

Ans.—As a woman has very largely the care and training of the child physically and mentally, she thinks of the future in terms of what it will mean to the children, the coming citizens. She hopes by her efforts to help make civilization safe for them, to set such a high standard of truth and honor and justice, as will stamp out such evils as love of money, intemperance, and war. She wants to remove the stigma from the word "politics," that it may stand for just legislation and clean and honest administration.

2. Name several ways in which each member can help in our meetings.

Ans.—1. By following the rules of order as nearly as possible. 2. By being enthusiastic and taking a real personal interest in the work. 3. By thinking for herself and feeling an individual responsibility for the success of the local. So many members expect a few to do all the work, while it is the duty of every member to read for herself the doings of the U.F.W.A. and be able to discuss them.

3. Why should we depend on Central office to furnish us with speakers and keep our local active?

Ans.—It is, unfortunately, true that many locals depend on Central to do this, but it need not be so. There is good material right in our own local. It is often surprising what talent our members find they possess which they themselves had not realized until they were given the opportunity of bringing it to the surface. Let us devolop those qualities by which we can render a service to humanity. Let us think and act for ourselves—that is true democracy—the people in action.

Valley River, Manitoba, Women's Institute.

Tenth Anniversary

On February 11 the Valley River Women's Institute celebrated the tenth anniversay of their organization. This was an open meeting, to which the United Farmers and all other residents of the district were invited. A brief account of the work accomplished during the ten years was given. Every fortnight, the Grain Growers met in the schoolhouse. Mrs. Jones, who lived near the school, kindly offered the use of a room in her house to the women of the community, if they cared to organize a society, as they talked of doing. As a result, the Ladies' Mutual Benefit Society was formed, for the purpose of gaining the help to be derived from discussing affairs pertaining to women's lives and work, and for the benefit to be gained from the social intercourse. The first hour was devoted to business, the second was of a social nature to which the men were invited. Joint meetings with the Grain Growers were held at intervals.

The past ten years' work has proved that men and women can work together harmoniously for the good of the community. Most of the papers and discussions at the women's meetings were on problems of all kinds, such as cooking, nursing, etc. The society soon became a branch of the Home Economics Society of Manitoba. As early as 1911 an effort was made to establish a rest room in Dauphin, and to secure a district nurse. Throughout the duration of the war Valley River did a full share of Red Cross and other patriotic work.

Largely through the efforts of the Women's Institute, as the society is now called, several things have been accomplished, which have contributed to the welfare of the community. Rural mail delivery has been secured; the Boys' and Girls' Club was organized; the school trustees furnished a room in the basement of the school for cookery classes; the C.N. Railway Company placed a covering over the station platform for the protection of cream left there for shipment; the cemetery has been improved; help has been given to the Children's Aid of Dauphin; in 1918, the labor of several years resulted in finally establishing the splendid rest room in Dauphin, in which Valley River has a share; in the autumn of 1919, another effort was made to secure a district nurse.

This report was followed by a short program, then the evening ended with several motion-picture films shown by Mr. Murray, the agricultural representative.

Relief for Drought Areas

The following contributions have been received by Central U.F.A. office in Calgary, for the Drought Relief Fund: Homewood U.F.A., $26; Hamlin U.F.A., $58.25; Tees U.F.A., $21; Nanton U.F.A. and citizens, $369.23; Irricana U.F.A. and citizens, $150; Lloyd George U.F.A. and citizens, $50; Chain Lake and citizens, $10; Three Hills U.F.A and citizens, $227; Trochu U.F.A. and citizens, $177.75; Cayley U.F.A. and citizens, $130; Nightingale U.F.A. and citizens, $200; Gem U.F.A. and citizens, $53.20; Pleasant Prairie U.F.A. and citizens, $50; Rockyford U.F.A. and citizens, $161; Nanton Junior U.F.A. and citizens, $11.50; Carseland U.F.A. and citizens, $300; Delia U.F.A. and citizens, $106; Ardley U.F.A. and citizens, $6.00; Rodney U.F.A. and citizens, $71.50; Federal U.F.A. and citizens, $45; Beiseker U.F.A. and citizens, $97.75; Arbor Park U.F.W.A., $80; Glenmore U.F.A., $25; Dalroy U.F.A. and citizens, $44; Junior members of Ardenode U.F.A., $120; Duchess Farmers Co-operative Association Limited, $84; Cornicopia U.F.A., $10; Claresholm U.F.A., $200; Munson U.F.A. and W.I., $68.10; Swalwell U.F.A. and citizens, $480; Carseland U.F.A., $27; Loyalty U.F.A., $50.25; Cayley U.F.A., $23; Namaka U.F.A., $48; Carbon U.F.A., $43; Ghost Pine U.F.A., $400; Dalroy U.F.A. and citizens, $77.25; Delia U.F.A., $3.00; Lougheed U.F.A., $10; Okotoks U.F.A., $12.50; Broughton U.F.A., $19; Alsask U.F.A., $2.00; Lochearn U.F.A., $5.00; Trochu U.F.A. and citizens, $35.50; Strathcona U.F.A., $27.32; Alix U.F.W.A. (direct to Red Cross), $40.

Springfield Program

Springfield Women's Section has a program committee who are responsible for drafting the program for six months in advance. The program for the first six months of the year is as follows: January—Joint meeting with men, paper: How to Make Farming Pay; February—Joint meeting with men, convention reports; March—Social evening, refreshments, annual affair; April—Paper: Poultry Raising, Isabel Edmonds; May—Paper: House Decorations, Dorothy George; June—Paper: Canning and Preserving, Edith Speer. —Mrs. H. George, president, Springfield, W.S., U.F.M.

Plain Membership Contest

The Bentley U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. held a joint session on Saturday, March 13, in the Bentley Opera Hall, both locals being well represented. Several new members joined both the U.F.W.A. and the U.F.A., which was very encouraging. The delegate to the annual convention gave an excellent report which was listened to very attentively, and, I believe, it will be the means of creating keener interest in our work. A membership drive between the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members is being arranged for the immediate future. The side winning the most new members will be royally entertained. A thorough canvass of the district will be made and every family visited and urged to join.

We expect soon to have the pleasure of hearing J. L. Gaetz, director for Red Deer, and H. W. Malcolm, who will visit our valley and speak on U.F.A. political matters. Our social committee has taken thought for those who have been less favored than we, by crop conditions, and have sent some 800 ready-made garments to families in the south. —Mrs. J. B. Dane, secretary, Bentley, U.F.W.A.

Minto Second Largest

At our last meeting we decided to ask for donations of clothing and money as we had received four more appeals for help from the drought areas in Saskatchewan. Since then we have packed three bales, the fourth being provided by the W.M.S. of Fairfax. Twenty dollars in money was contributed which we used to purchase a pair of shoes, stockings and mitts.

The matter of securing a public health nurse was considered as we had received full particulars from Dr. Fraser. We are without a physician and think that a nurse would be a great benefit to the district. We have decided to send for a travelling library, but will have to wait for some time as all available libraries are out at present. A committee was also appointed to consider the formation of a club for the young girls. It is probable that it will follow the lines of the Canadian Girls in Training.

Three delegates to the Brandon convention gave most interesting and instructive reports at our last meeting. They enjoyed the convention so much that they said they would like to return next year whether they were delegates or not. We are quite proud of our society being the second largest in the province and hope that we can at least hold our position this year.—Alice L. McCuaig, secretary, Minto, W.S., U.F.M.

Favors Joint Meetings

Our local, Cherry Grove U.F.W.A., has accomplished very little in any special work—only ordinary business, Red Cross work during the war, and we have helped as we could with clothes and money for the dry districts of the province. We usually hold joint meetings with the U.F.A. after their business is finished, providing a short program and serving lunch, and, I think, it is a good idea for all locals to adopt, for in that way both the men and women take a greater interest, and there will be better attendance.

However little we have done in a special way, we are tremendously interested in the political part of our organization, and we hope that through the influence of the women and the home, the present standard of politics may in time be improved. At their last meeting the U.F.A. decided to hold a membership drive, the losing side to pay for an oyster supper, and up to now they have been successful in securing about 60 new members. We hope also to do likewise.

WOMEN! HERE'S LATEST STYLE

Instead of Buying, Add Years of Wear to Old, Faded Garments with "Diamond Dyes"

It's fun to see old garments turn new! Use "Diamond Dyes" and give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool or silk; linen, cotton or mixed goods.

House-dresses, ginghams, aprons, stockings, waists, ribbons, skirts, sweaters, children's coats, draperies—everything can be diamond-dyed into beautiful, up-to-date stylish effects.

The Direction Book in package tells how to diamond-dye over any color. To match material, have druggist show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

You get the full weight of tea marked on the sealed Red Rose package.

The tea is weighed on our costly automatic electric scales before it goes into the package.

In the sealed package, you get not only full weight, but full flavor, full strength and all the good qualities of Red Rose Tea protected against the air, odors and dust.

140 *Red Rose Coffee is as generously good as Red Rose Tea*

Wash-Day Philosophies

The Confessions of One Woman to Another.—By Mother Hubbard

THERE is one little verse that has chased me round my house for many years, yet will, as I will to will, I can never live up to the high place of morals it takes to contradict it. Here it is:

"We work and play, and preach and pray,
And go to church on Sunday,
And many are afraid of God,
But more of Mrs. Grundy."

It all seems very simple, yet we women are surely slaves to Mrs. Grundy. Time and again I say to myself, "I don't need Mrs. Grundy to tell me the time to pray or clean house, surely I pray and go to church because I want to not because the world's opinion is important to me; surely I do my work well because I like cleanliness and order? not because my neighbors will be here to see it and will pass an opinion on it. Surely I say, and yet I know it is but a half truth, the opinion of others is a thing we never get away from. Unless sickness or calamity prevent, it takes real bravery to say "I just don't want to be tidy or clean today, I'm too tired to wash the children's faces tonight, let them go to bed dirty." Such things sound wrong to us and yet, there are many, many times when honestly we would much better let appearances be forgotten and rest or read, or freshen our minds up a bit with a walk in the fresh air than stay home and work.

This is the kind of philosophy I solace myself with when the fates have decreed that I can't do things the way I want to when too much work for one pair of hands leaves something undone that convention calls should be done.

Requires Much Bravery

Sometimes things can't be done, and oftener things shouldn't be done. But for me anyway, it takes a big lump of bravery not to work even when I know I am too tired to do it.

When we moved to the country I thought, surely I'll leave Mrs. Grundy behind, but alas, I found her packed in the lid of the first trunk. Truly she wears a different face in the country but she is here alright. In town she seems to demand fine appearance—fashionable clothes, fine houses. Not these in the country, but we are her slaves just the same. Here her greatest demand are absolute cleanliness and good meals. We are mortified beyond speech to be found untidy the house in disorder, or the pantry empty, and what hours and hours we chase ourselves around doing things that will all be undone and unseen in no time. Many and many the night have I come to supper too tired to eat, too depressed to smile, feeling more like a piece of hammered brass than a lump of humanity.

The last time I did this, I said to myself, "This is more wicked than a dirty house or plain meals? What use am I to my husband or children? It is the spiritual rather than the physical that counts most in happiness, better spend my spirit in sympathy with my children than dissolve it in soap suds.

When our daughters grow up, they will not remember the dozens of starched dresses we did up for them, but they will remember the hours of fellowship and companionship, the books we read together, the walks we took, the games we played with them and all the thousands and one things that were for their joy not their mere appearance.

Clothes perish but souls remain.

Ultra Cleanliness

The great law that we women have got learn is the law of relativity—that is, that everything is relative to everything else. It is alright for the women of leisure or wealth or the woman with two or three maids to say. "my clothes must be always spotless. I never wear anything but once, We have a clean tablecloth every day," and so on, but for most of us this ultra cleanliness is sheer foolishness. I believe in clean clothes and lots of them but let us be sensible and avoid extremes. We need not bluff ourselves that we do all this labor for our children's sake, or our husbands'. They don't demand this ultra cleanliness. They are content to be clean and decent. We really work for Old Dame Grundy—public opinion. Let us do this in true relation to our own strength and our real needs.

I believe there are thousands of western women situated just as I am, a large family, a crop failure, and no help on the farm; and so they will understand how I felt the other day as I stood and looked at my wash on the line. It was absolutely the worst looking washing I ever saw on anybody's line. It was so awful that I must either laugh or cry at the sight of it. I really didn't know which was coming but a pair of white flannels with a big black streak across them started the laugh and perhaps because I was tired the laugh ran away with me and I ended on a box wiping my eyes. "What in thunder's the matter," my husband asked me as he passed to cut open again the water hole—"Oh! look at the crazy things," I laughed, frozen already they were waving their stiff legs and arms at me. "Be thankful they are clean," he called back to me and was gone. Many things had happened to that wash. In the first place the clothes had got too dirty. You see I have been ill, really ill, and when I was out of the kitchen the towels had been used and used; used even as stove lifters and floor mops when emergency demanded and they show it. My husband's new khaki shirt has yellowed all his undershirt, and this had been left wrong side out when it entered the wash, so this yellowy green colored half the flannels while a black stocking located inside one of the children's drawers did the rest. My little daughter had sorted the clothes and we didn't find these things till too late.

Man's Contribution

It is the rule in all the neighborhood, that the man gives one half-day to help on wash-day. He works the machine and carries the water a two weeks wash for a family of eight is a job worthy of a man's arm. Today at 12.30, the clothes had been so many and so soiled we had needed three waters to get them clean. The white things were not blued, but my husband could spare no more time as he had to haul the feed for his cattle a great distance, and I knew he would be till nine that evening finishing his chores as it was. I looked at the two large baskets of clothes, and asked myself "shall I blue them"—another time I might have but I really couldn't even if I had wanted to this time, for I knew if I was to cook the family meals I mustn't be back in bed, so, for once the clothes went to the line unblued. It was necessity more than high morals that gained this time.

So started my philosophies on washing. Why blue clothes that are already clean? You answer, "Why everybody does," and I face the worst goblin of woman's work—public opinion. Of course I do enjoy pretty things and a "thing of beauty is a joy forever," but there are hundreds of times when, don't you think, we should laugh at custom and just let things go.

Now I am going to whisper news of a murder on new years day 1920. I took my Mrs. Grundy out to our wood pile and cut her head off "there you horrid old thing," I said, "take that, and don't you dare come to life again." I am resolved that 1920 shall not find me slaving to you any more as I did all my life up to now. Then I added "Pax voliscum" for I am afraid that if she doesn't sleep in pieces and in peace I'll be drowned in soap suds and the garden of my children's souls will not grow as it should, and my husband though living in a land of cleanliness and good meals will not hum that old refrain: "Her bright smile haunts me still."

Foods Ready to Serve

DID you ever think of preparing a whole meal from the home-canned materials contained in your storeroom? Below are given some simple menus in which the dishes are nearly all prepared from products canned in the home. The meals have been carefully balanced, so that they will provide a sufficient amount of each foodstuff needed for the upkeep of the body. Humans are often compared to furnaces which require stoking with proper fuels in the correct amounts. In order that the human furnace may be kept in proper condition, the diet must contain certain foods in suitable amounts. A properly balanced meal should contain:

1.—Energy-producing foods, such as sugars and starches, sometimes called carbohydrates.

2.—Heat and energy-producing foods, such as fats of all kinds.

3.—Muscle-building and repairing foods such as meat, eggs, cheese, milk, called proteins.

4.—Foods that build bone and teeth and keep the body well regulated, such as iron, lime, or phosphorus, called mineral matter, which is found in fruits, vegetables, eggs, milk, etc.

5.—Water that will also keep the body well regulated.

6.—Very valuable substances that are absolutely necessary for health and growth. These important materials are called vitamines, which we know very little about at the present time. Without them in the diet people develop such diseases as scurvy or beri beri. Vitamines are found in butter, cod liver oil, milk, green vegetables, fresh fruit, etc.

A day's ration should contain some of these six foodstuffs in order that health may be maintained.

Tomato Soup (Canned)
Canned Chicken
Buttered Carrots Boiled Potatoes
Peach Short Cake
Tea or Coffee.

2

Oxtail Soup (Canned)
Creamed White Fish
Canned Beets Boiled Potatoes
Canned Blueberries
Date Cookies
Tea or Coffee

3

Mulligatawny Soup (Canned)
Canned Roast Beef
Creamed Cauliflower Boiled Potatoes
Pear and Plum Salad
Tea or Coffee

4

Vegetable Soup (Canned)
Canned Turkey
Canned Peas Mashed Potatoes
Rebecca Pudding with Raspberries
Tea or Coffee

Creamed Whitefish

Reheat two cups canned whitefish which has been flaked in 1¼ cups white sauce. Serve, as soon as the fish has been heated through, on squares or rounds of toast. Garnish with parsley or lemon or both. Hard-cooked eggs sliced make a nice addition. If the fish is to be scalloped it is poured into a greased baking dish, covered with buttered crumbs, and baked in a moderate oven until brown.

White Sauce

2 tablespoons fat — 1 cup milk
2 tablespoons flour — ¼ teaspoon salt
Pepper

Put the fat in a double boiler to melt. Add the flour and seasonings and stir until thoroughly blended. Then pour on the milk gradually, stirring all the time until the mixture has thickened. Cook until there is no taste of raw starch left. At this stage any meat, fish, or poultry that is to be creamed or scalloped, may be added. The double boiler will prevent any of these foods from being over-heated.

Canned Fish Salad

Drain the fish from the liquid and separate it into large flakes with a fork. Set it on a bed of lettuce leaves and pour the following dressing over it: Mix one teaspoon scraped onion, six tablespoons salad oil, three tablespoons cider vinegar, half a teaspoon salt and one quarter teaspoon cayenne pepper. Shake all the ingredients together in a corked bottle. Any other favorite dressing may be used instead of this recipe. Olives make an attractive garnish for a fish salad.

Devilled Salmon

This name is applied to creamed salmon which has been seasoned with considerable pepper and mustard.

Salmon a la Indienne

Creamed salmon with the addition of half a teaspoon (or less) of curry powder and a half teaspoon lemon juice is called salmon a la Indienne.

Sandwich Filling

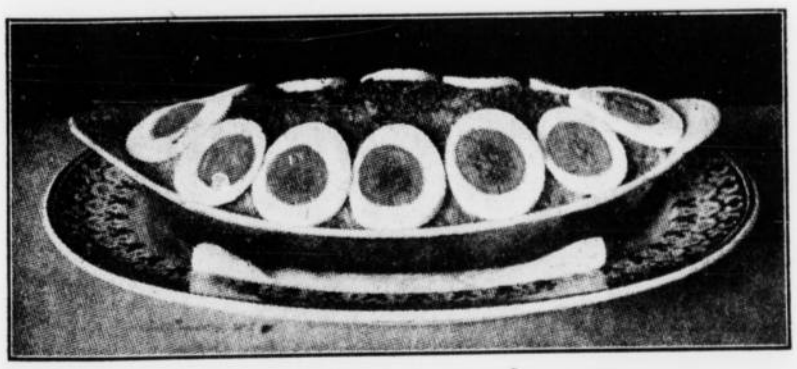
Home canned fish with chopped olives, with or without chopped hard-cooked eggs makes a good sandwich filling.

Hot Canned Salmon

Reheat the fish by placing the sealer in a deep pan of cold water and bringing it to the boiling point. A metal screw top should be placed under the sealer. Drain off all the liquid possible and remove the fish without breaking it up. Place on a hot platter. Garnish with slices of lemon or hard-cooked egg.

Scalloped Canned Fowl

Take two cups finely chopped chicken or turkey and reheat in 1¼ cups white sauce. Pour into a greased baking dish, cover with crumbs and brown in a moderate oven.



Hard-cooked Eggs Sliced Give a Dainty Touch.

Home-canned soups only need heating before serving. This may be done either by emptying the contents of a jar in a saucepan and bringing it to the boiling point, or by placing the sealer in a pan of cold water and gradually heating it. Care must be taken in the latter case, however, that the jar is not cracked by too much heat from the bottom of the pan. This may be avoided by placing the jar on a metal screw top.

Meats, fish, or poultry that have been canned are usually treated in the same way as soups as they are thoroughly cooked already. In fact if they receive much more cooking, the muscle-building materials for which they are so valuable become hardened and made more difficult to digest. If any of these foods are to be creamed or scalloped a white sauce is made, into which they are placed in order to thoroughly heat them through.

Creamed Canned Fowl

Prepare the above recipe and serve on squares or rounds of toast.

Devilled Fowl

Season the above recipe with considerable pepper amd mustard and serve on squares of toast.

Jellied Chicken

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine — 1½ cups chopped canned chicken
¼ cup cold water — 1 teaspoon salt
3 cups strong chicken broth. — Celery salt

Soak the gelatine in cold water for five minutes and add the boiling broth. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Dip a mould into cold water and pour in enough

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The creak of a floor board, the slam of a door, the rattle of a window, waking you in the night, sounds as fearsome as if the house itself were falling down.

When you hop out of bed to investigate, take your Daylo along. Its strong light beam gives you confidence, it helps you locate the cause quickly and relieves your mind sooner.

Whether it's a burglar or only the family cat you will be glad you had a Daylo. Always keep a Daylo under your pillow.

How Many Uses for Daylo in The Home?

WHEN the men-folks are away it is a great comfort to have a Daylo handy around the house. It gives a feeling of security when you can flash the brilliant beam of light on the late caller before opening the door wide. It's almost as good as a gun—and much safer.

Daylo not only helps guard the house against the dangers of prowlers, sneak-thieves and burglars, but it has thousands of little uses day and night around the home.

Down cellar, up in the attic, in the dark closet, in the pantry cupboard a Daylo will push its strong beam into the darkest corners.

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And keep it "loaded" with a fresh Eveready Tungsten Battery—the brighter-burning, longer-lived battery for all "flashlights."

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Boys send us your name and address to-day and you can get a Real Daisy Water Pistol and our great Flying Champion Bicycle in return for a little easy pleasant work. This is the finest bicycle any boy could own. It has a 22 inch frame, coaster brake, non-skid tires, roller chain, and all the most up-to-date improvements—just the slickest, spickest bicycle you've ever seen. And the Daisy Water Pistol beats all. Just what you've always wanted. It looks like a real automatic revolver, but shoots a straight, powerful stream of water that will chase dogs or cats, & provide a barrel of fun.

Looks like a real revolver, shoots a straight powerful stream of water.

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NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.—Just send your name and address today and we will send you, all postage paid, just 35 big handsome packages of "Dewkist Bouquet," our exquisite new perfume, which we want you to introduce among your friends and neighbors at only 10 cents each. This perfume is so delightfully sweet and lasting it sells like hot cakes. Everybody wants "Dewkist Bouquet," because one 10-cent package will perfume more articles than a dollar bottle of ordinary perfume. It's no trouble at all to sell it. You'll sell them all in an hour. It is easy Then return our money, only $3.50, and we will immediately send you, all charges prepaid, the dandy Daisy Water Pistol, and the grand bicycle you also get without selling any more goods, by just showing your fine prize to your friends and getting only six of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. Write today boys and you can soon own these fine rewards. 1B

Address: The Regal Manufacturing Co., Dept. M40, Toronto, Ont.

Free! Grand 40-Piece Scholar's Outfit and a Dandy $10.00 Camera

BOYS AND GIRLS—This is the best and most complete scholars' outfit you have ever seen. It would cost you a small fortune to go into the store and buy all these useful and necessary articles. **Just read what it contains:** One Jim Dandy Pocket Knife, the famous Quick Bind school book strap for carrying all your books, three gold-finished nibs, big complete printing outfit with three rows of type, typeholder, tweezers, and everlasting ink pad, one-half dozen high-grade lead pencils, a fine pencil box with lock and key, a first rate eraser, a fine quality pencil sharpener, a box of fine crayons, a box of paints containing 8 good colors, a twelve inch wooden ruler, a set of six blotters, a dandy hundred page scholar's memo pad, a point protector for your lead pencils fitted with fine eraser, and last, but not least, a fine imported fountain pen with a package of ink tablets sufficient to make five bottles of fine quality fountain pen ink. **It is a wonderful outfit.**

Send us your name and address to-day and we'll send you only 25 packages of our wonderful new "Dew-Kist Bouquet" Perfume to introduce among your friends at only 15c each. This delightful odor is a wonderful blending of the true perfumes of flowers. Everyone wants two or three packages and you can sell them in no time. It's easy.

Return our money, only $3.75 when the perfume is sold, and we will at once send you this grand 40 piece scholar's outfit exactly as represented, and the beautiful $3.00 folding film Camera will also be sent to you for just showing your grand scholar's outfit to your friends and getting only 5 of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. We pay all delivery charges on your grand outfit right to your door. Write now while you think of it and be first in your school to own one of these grand outfits. We take back goods you can not sell and give presents or cash for what you do sell.

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Tell Boys and Girls:
Busy making New Pictures.
Working hard to have them finished soon.
They are going to be the dandiest and funniest pictures yet.
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

You save when you buy
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of gelatine mixture, to cover the bottom. Put in a cool place to set, and when firm, decorate with slices of hardcooked eggs. Mix the chicken with the rest of the gelatine mixture, pour it into the mould and put in a cool place to set.

Curried Lamb or Veal

4 tablespoons fat
2 tablespoons flour
4 teaspoons curry powder
4 small onions
1 cup sour apples
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 cups canned meat
2 cups meat stock or water

Melt the fat, add the onions and let them cook until tender. Add the curry powder and seasonings, and mix until well blended. Add the apples, chopped. Gradually stir in the liquid and boil the mixture for five minutes. Add the meat chopped finely or put through the chopper. Let the whole mixture stand without boiling until the meat is heated through. Serve hot surrounded with a border of boiled rice.

Canned vegetables may be served in a variety of ways and are especially welcome in the winter months. They merely need reheating and draining and are as delicious as if freshly cooked. Melted butter poured over them in the vegetable dish makes a pleasant addition. They are then called buttered vegetables. Creamed vegetables should not be served at a meal which is begun by a cream soup. When making a white sauce for vegetables use the following recipe.

White Sauce

1 tablespoon fat
1 tablespoon flour
¼ teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 cup milk (or liquid drained from canned vegetables)

The vegetables can be added to the sauce in order to thoroughly heat them, or they may be heated separately and the sauce can be poured over them in the vegetable dish.

Delicious scallops can be made with a combination of vegetables and a white sauce. If grated cheese is added to a scallop it makes a good supper dish as the cheese acts as a substitute for meat. Creamed cauliflower with grated cheese added to the sauce just before serving, makes a very pleasant dish.

Salads of all kinds can be made from canned vegetables at times in the year when fresh greens are not obtainable. The next article of this series will include recipes for various tempting combinations of greens.

Home-canned fruits are a type of food material without which the home-maker cannot very well manage. For breakfast or supper they are very popular, served with breakfast cereals in the morning and with cake or cookies in the evening.

Various salads afford many ways of using left-overs of canned or fresh fruits.

Pear and Plum Salads

Place alternate layers of canned plums and pears in a glass dish and chill thoroughly. Garnish with small macaroons, cocoanut, whipped cream, or white of eggs, beaten stiffly.

Canned fruits make delicious desserts if frozen in an ice cream freezer. No recipe is needed for this.

All kinds of fruit short-cakes can be made simply by baking a tea-biscuit mixture in a round or square tin. The cake is split in two and fruit is put between the halves and also on top. Whipped cream makes a nice garnish.

Plain blanc manges are often improved by surrounding with canned berries. They are then called Rebecca puddings. The recipe for this dish was given in the last cookery article.

Household Hints

Usually old potatoes are soft and hard to peel and also very wet when cooked. If a little soda is put into the water that you put them into before peeling and let stand for awhile it improves them a great deal.—T. H

An easy way to drive out flies is to put twenty drops of oil of lavender in a saucer and dilute it slightly with hot water. The sweet heavy odor is not agreeable to the flies and your house will soon be rid of them.—T. H.

You will not be bothered by anything taking the seeds before they sprout if you will soak your seeds overnight in water to which has been added a generous supply of ground cayenne pepper.—T. H.

To keep jars from breaking when pouring in hot fruit, wrap a cold, wet cloth around each jar.

Three Requirements for Good Butter
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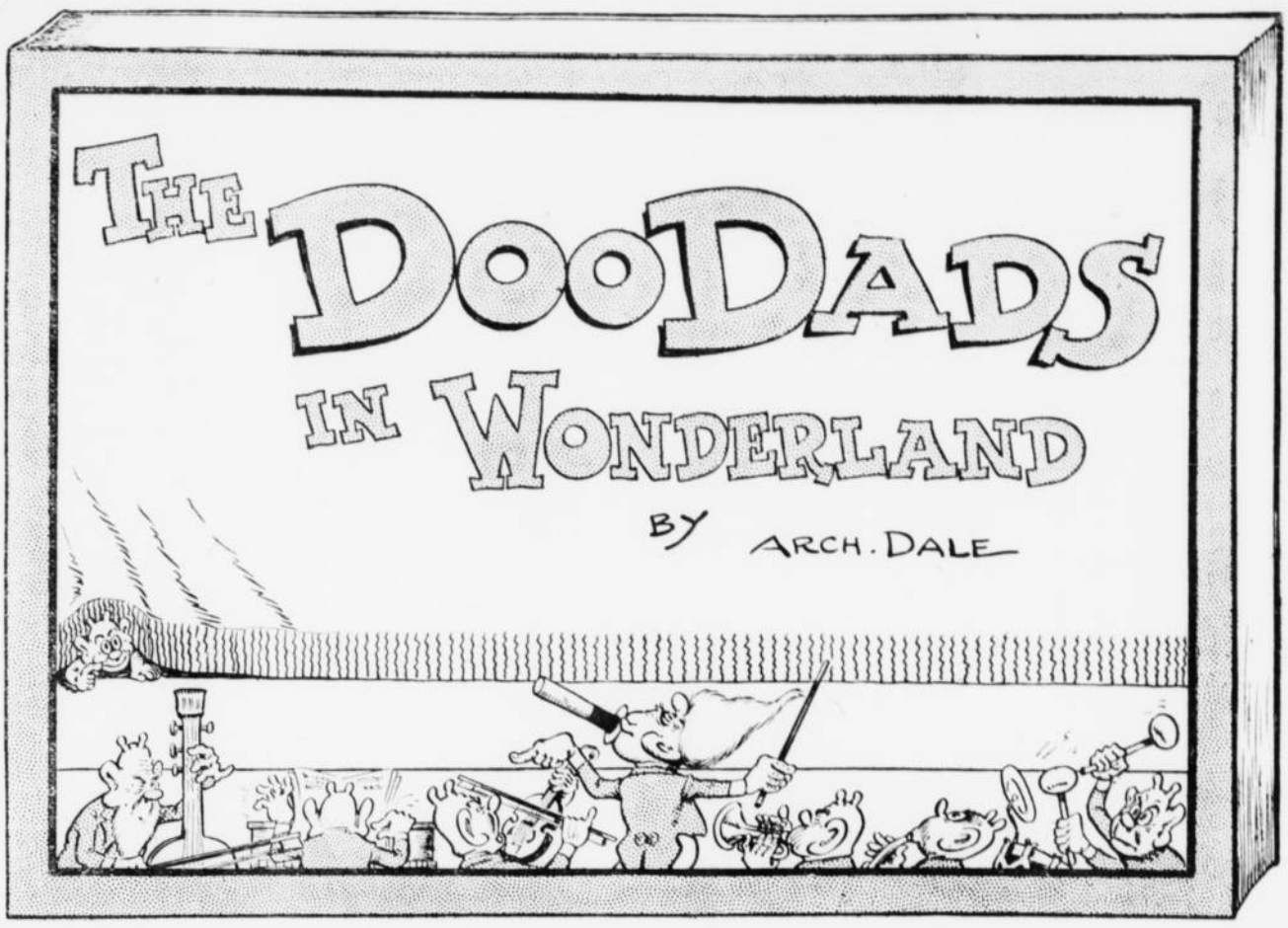

The Doo Dads in Wonderland---The Artist's Second Visit to Doo Land

If you ever read the book about the Artist's first visit to Doo Land you'd be just as anxious as he was to make another visit to this Wonderland country—so strange, so funny, and so interesting. You'd just feel that life wasn't worth living if you couldn't go right on visiting with old Doc. Sawbones and Sleepy Sam, and Roly and Poly, and Percy Haw Haw, and Flannel Feet, the Cop, and all the rest of the people in this really, truly, Wonderland.

And so the Artist made a second trip to Doo Land, and such a reception he got, for the Doo Dads were just as glad to see him as he was to see them. They had become just as interested in the boys and girls of our land as our boys and girls are in them, and they wanted so much to hear more.

And so they declared a national holiday and got the band out; and had a baseball game; and flew kites; and had a motor boat race; and a flying machine; and had fireworks, and everything. And then they had an election day, and Percy Haw Haw ran against Doc. Sawbones for mayor (I wonder who was elected); and a cow ran away; and an elephant broke loose. My, it was an exciting time.

And the Artist went with them when they captured the terrible sea serpent and helped repair their homes after the awful hurricane, and he laughed and laughed when they had their first fog, for they all got lost and didn't know what to do.

And they showed him their big pudding factory, and Old Doc. Sawbones' school for little Doo Dads, and how they use spring heels instead of rubber heels, and their turkish bath, and the canals like some people say are on some of the stars.

And so the Artist put all these pictures too in another big book, like the first—a big picture on one page and a story with pictures on the opposite page. Pictures and stories—and stories and pictures—pages and pages and pages of them. And the way to get this big book is all told if you send the coupon. And you can get the book free, and the Contest Sheet, and the Certificate of Merit, and maybe a cash prize too. It's all told just what to do.

If You Want to Know---

If you want to know how real big this book is, just take your ruler and measure off on a sheet of paper 8½ inches one way and 12 inches the other way. Then just imagine (besides the colored covers) page after page (all as big as the one you just measured) a big Doo Dad picture on one page and a story and more pictures on the opposite page. Pictures and stories—stories and pictures—pages and pages and pages of them.

This sure is the Jim-dandiest book a boy or girl ever had. Each picture is printed on paper just right for color work. You can take your crayons and color each Doo Dad and the houses and trees and everything. And you can color a good Contest Sheet and get a Certificate of Merit, and maybe a cash prize too. Sure, you'll get a cash prize, won't you? You'll be careful and make the bestest contest sheet ever.

What You Do---

You mail the Coupon | Doc. Sawbones writes you | You get the Doo Dad book | You laugh till your sides ache | You color the contest sheet | You get a Certificate of Merit | There is $10.00 in prizes every month

Certificate of Merit

Every boy and girl who sends in a nicely colored Contest Sheet will get the Certificate of Merit.

This is one of the very best things I give to my boy and girl friends. It is a regular diploma and tells all about the fine work you did. You will be proud to keep it and show it to all your friends. On the first page there is a big red seal and a blue ribbon. In the middle there are pictures of all the Doo Dad folks you like so well, and besides, a picture of the artist. And your name is on it and it is signed by the artist, and there is another seal and ribbon. It surely is about the nicest ever, and printed in colors and everything. And you can't ever guess what's on the back page till you see it.

31

DOCTOR SAWBONES,
290 Vaughan Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Doc: I want Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book. Get a hustle on and tell me right away how I can get it free.

My Name is.....

My P.O. is.....

Prov. .....

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Boy or Girl.....

Lowe's

Before you paint this spring—

send for this book

Costs so little as 10 cents in stamps. May save you gallons and gallons of paint, not to mention days of time. Saving paint and painting time, at the present price of both, means something.

Don't think this book is just another one of those bragging advertisements that tells with a loud noise that the paint we sell, is "the only paint on earth worth buying." It isn't that kind of a book at all.

It is not even written by a maker of paint, but by a one time farmer, who has used lots of inside and outside paint, and is now living in town and still using paint. You'll like the way he tells things, because you will at once know he's telling exactly what's so.

The book's name is the Happy Happening, a paint tale of inside and out. Send 10 cents in stamps for it.

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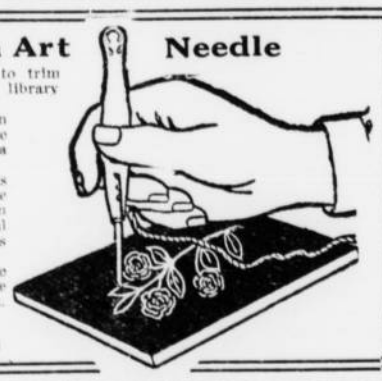
The most wonderful needle to embroider cushions; also to trim hats, dresses, collar holders, pillow tops, centre pieces, library runs, and for working bed spreads, etc.
You can do this work so neatly and quickly; accomplish in a few minutes that which used to take hours to do by the old way; so easy to operate a child can work it after a few minutes' practice.
This needle has been demonstrated and sold to thousands through the big departmental stores of Canada and the States. All the fashions call for embroidery trimming on hats and dresses, etc. Just imagine the most beautiful cushion top finished in one evening; all you have to do is to follow the pattern—the needle does the rest.
Full instructions included with each needle. To introduce to the western ladies who have not had a chance to see them in the cities. **Price**, each **$1.25** by mail, prepaid. Enclose money or postal order to



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Parliamentary News

Continued from Page 3

purposes alone, may continue to handle campaign funds.

The amusing feature of the debate was the display of unctious righteousness on the part of government supporters, who professed to see in contributions to campaign funds by individuals in a small way, the development of corruption of the "rankest and vilest kind." They could see no merit in the argument advanced by Mr. Gould and his confreres that the Farmers' Party plan of raising funds to cover necessary expenses creates a lively and healthy interest in political contests, and increases the individual interest in the cause. They were all for the old system, under which corporations placed the government under obligations by large contributions to campaign funds which were in many instances used to corrupt the individual voters. Support for the third party's plan of covering election expenses came from at least one government member, Fred Davis, of Neepawa, who characterized the arguments and questions hurled at the heads of the cross-benchers as nonsense.

Gould Explains Recall

Government members were inclined to be terribly exercised when Mr. Gould explained that he had entered into an agreement with a committee, providing for his recall, if he did not carry out the wishes of the electors. Old-fashioned Ontario members were naturally quite unable to grasp the virtue of such an arrangement, believing as they do in that good old party maxim: "My party, right or wrong."

In reply to questions put by virtuous government members, Mr. Gould stated that contributions to his campaign fund had amounted to $6,667. Of this amount $703 remained on hand when the election was over. He read to the House a complete statement of his election expenses, and scored heavily by challenging the government to read into Hansard the details of the campaign fund on which the anti-reciprocity cry was carried in 1911.

Mr. MacMaster, towards the close of the debate, referred to his visit to the West to oppose Mr. Gould. "I desired to see him defeated," he declared, "but I wish to say here and now, that the election campaign in Assiniboia was free from corruption."

On the day following the debate on clause ten, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, declared that the adoption of such a clause "is reactionary to the last degree, and can only have the effect of weakening the confidence of workers in being able to remedy their condition by constitutional methods." Mr. Moore, in the course of an interview, also remarked: "The millionaire director of any corporation, the wealthy profiteers, will still be able to finance his Liberal or Unionist friends, but the dimes of the workers, accumulated in modest sums in the coffers of his trade union, cannot now be used to assist the wage earner to become a member of parliament. The word democracy under these circumstances almost becomes hypocracy."

Government supporters had a second spasm of virtue at the Wednesday sitting, when J. H. Burnham, Peterboro, moved a resolution favoring the abolition of campaign funds altogether. Lack of enthusiasm for his proposal was so great that he had much difficulty in securing a seconder, but Thomas Hay, of Selkirk, agreed to fill the roll just in order that there might be a discussion. Mr. Burnham had lots of criticism for the progressive party, the Y.M.C.A., and the Dominion alliance, more particularly the latter body, because Mr. Ben Spence, its secretary, has stated that another prohibition referendum in Ontario is liable to cost the prohibitionists five million dollars. He accused the Farmers' party of dishonesty, declaring that they are carrying on a campaign of humbug, and that after they get into power they will promote their own agriculturist interests. It was quite apparent that Mr. Burnham's real worry was that his prediction that the farmers will attain power is likely to be verified. No one took him very seriously and Mr. Maharg aroused his ire by comparing him to the woodpecker: "which if left alone would beat its own brains out." Mr. Burnham was incensed with this remark, but was placated by the thought that Mr. Maharg had credited him with having some grey matter in his head, even if he were disposed to run amuck.

The G.T.P. to Fore Again

Grand Trunk legislation came before the House, in the form of an innocent looking bill to remedy a technical oversight in leaving out two railways in the schedule of the legislation of last session, providing for the acquirement of the Grand Trunk system by the Dominion of Canada. The real purpose of the bill, however, is to ratify the agreement, which it was presumed was disposed of at the special session last autumn. Correspondence read, made it clear that eminent British counsel had expressed the opinion that the meeting of shareholders in London, called to

Continued on Page 54

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Painless extracting of teeth. **Gold Fillings, Porcelain Fillings, Silver and Alloy Fillings.**

Every bit of dental work carries the Robinson stamp. When you get tired experimenting with unskilled dentists, give me a trial. Hundreds upon hundreds of testimonials from patients. I have no other office in Western Canada. Do not be deceived by unscrupulous dentists who try to make you believe they have my system. Remember the location.

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Wild and Improved Farms for Sale.

Deep Rich Black Loam

This is a sure-crop district and is a great place for stock.

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HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

BERRY CREEK RANCH—CANADA'S LARGEST shire stud. We have for sale a number of shire mares, all ages, of the choicest blood and breeding. Also some stallions—big, drafty, clean-legged horses which will suit you. Also choice heavy grades, singly, in teams, or car-load lots. Prices moderate. J. W. Forster & Sons, Naicby P.O., Alta. 16-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, "BATE-man's Pride." Schedule A, examined 1919, rising seven, black, white feet and face, evenly marked, good weight, good pedigree, splendid action. Also stallion harness and cart in perfect condition. Geo. H. Malcolm, Birtle, Man. Phone Miniota.

SELLING—PERCHERON HORSE, RISING SIX years, schedule A, good worker in any harness, quiet. Sure getter of good foals. This horse is an excellent mover. Will be sold at reasonable price. Wm. Edmundson, Box 67, Birtle, Man.

SUFFOLK STALLION—SASKATCHE-wan Ranger, 157. Sire and dam imported stock. Chesnut, foaled May, 1914. Perfect disposition, good foal getter, broken to harness. Price moderate, or trade for good steers. C. Elton, Cowley, Alberta.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STAL-lion Crossrig Yet, 13527 (16894), aged 10 years, 1,800 pounds. Guaranteed foal getter, enrolled under schedule A. Will club if not sold. Clubbed 1919 at Harte. Henry Sangster, Oak Bluff, Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION FROM imported stock, three years old 24th June, Bright Boy, white face, three white feet nicely marked and a real good one, weight 1,600 now; will make a ton horse. Price $325. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, ISONZO (83125). Imported August, 1910, by Robert Burgess & Son, Wenona, Illinois, black, foaled April 21, 1908, class A1; good foal getter. Only reason for selling, travelled same route for nine years. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Man. 13-2

SALE—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION, Tudor, 3415. Foaled April 8, 1906; black. First class certificate. Highly recommeded by Government. Enrolled for 1920. Inspected. Act quick, $500 cash. David Lamberton, Ormiston, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, King Gibson, No. 18061. Rising seven years, quick and well broken to all work. Guaranteed in every way. Have used four years. A snap. M. H. Feeley, Preeceville, Sask.

FOR SALE OR FOR HIRE—CLYDESDALE stallion, Golden Stately, 12985. Has been in district seven years. Good foal getter; sound. Write for particulars. James B. Cook, Rainy River, Ont.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, BARON Clifton (21721), born April 12th, 1917. Fifth at Calgary in very strong class. W. Goodwin, 113 Gleichen, Alta.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE REGISTERED PER-cheron stallion, rising three. Snap for cash, or will trade on farm or town property. A. Vater, Wadena, Sask.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS FROM one to three years old, sound, bred from imported stock. J. C. Hutchison, Gleichen, Alberta. 16-3

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-tf

FOR SALE—IMPORTED DAPPLE GREY PER-cheron stallion (5817), seven years, 2,000 lbs. Sound and in good health. Sure foal getter. Has been three years on same route. Terms right. A. Fessant, Claydon, Sask. 14-7

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE OR SHEEP, Percheron stallion, Challenge, 12 years old, weight 1,900 lbs., No. 5834 (54879). Class A. Life license. W. B. Thompson, Milestone, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STAL-lion, Memorandum, rising 12; sire, Memento; dam, Lottie Royell by Royell. Travelled three years in this district and left 65 per cent. foals. Price $500. Apply R. A. Allan, Dalroy, Alta. 15-4

SELLING — THREE-YEAR CLYDESDALE stallion, Prince Blend, 20557; well ribbed; best breeding; with size and quality. Should make ton horse. Sire winner of Royal. D. McCunn, Tugaske, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED PER-cheron stallion, weight 2,000, rising seven, black; price $1,200. Splendid individual. Will trade for cattle, sheep or heavy horses. Gilbert Bros., Carstairs, Alta. 15-3

SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STAL-lion, rising three, dark grey. Should make ton horse. Has good feet and legs. D. L. Loree Nanton, Alta. 15-3

SELLING — CLYDESDALE MARES, ALSO Stud header, imported. Enrolled schedule A. Good buying. James Thomson, Hamiota, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE — REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, Buchlyvie of Lauder, rising four years old. Price low. Apply Mrs. Hunter, Springridge, Alta. 15-2

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED CLYDES-dale stallions, ages two, seven, eight; ton horses, foal getters and good stock horses. McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 14-3

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SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SENSA-tion, imported, 13667. Foaled 1911. Sure getter. John Beaton, Delia, Alta. 15-3

FOR SALE—HACKNEY STALLION, PRIDE OF Rock Lake, 923, raising four years. William Wright, Plumas, Man. 15-4

SELLING — REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, two years, weight about 1,500. J. N. Edwards, Kincaid, Sask. 15-3

CATTLE

SELLING — HEREFORD HEIFERS AND heifer calves, Fairfax breeding; also few cows in calf and with calves at foot, by Ronald Fairfax (21511). We also have few young bulls left. Prices reasonable. All t us stock has been well wintered, and are in good shape to go out on the grass. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 14-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-AN-gus cows with calves at foot, from $250 up. Calves sired by Major of Wester Fowlis, imp., weight over the ton. Yearling heifers $135, also nine bulls $140 up. John Sim, Sunny Brae Stock Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 16-3

GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale. Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner, Camrose, Alta.

SELLING — REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, two cows, with calves at foot, sired by King Tom, one two-year-old and two year-old heifers; one bull 10 months old. James Guild, Elkhorn, Man. 15-2

SELLING — AYRSHIRE HEIFER, $125, 14 months. Also yearling Ayrshire bull, $100. Not related. Splendid chance for a good start in our favorites. W. H. MacKee, Miniota, Man. 15-3

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION-ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

SELLING—TEN HEAD REGISTERED HOL-stein cattle; six cows, all milking in May, eldest cow six years; three bulls four months and one bull two years old. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 16-2

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, ABOUT 18 months, De Kol strain, good order, big and growthy. Prize winner local exhibition. Pedigree furnished. Price $125. E. A. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull calf, 11 months. Sired by Evergreen Glencarnock 3rd, dam Rubicon Queen 32nd. Good size and quality. Hepburn, Atkey & Norton, Melville, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED RED POLLED bull, aged six years old. William Meyer, Dilke, Sask. 16-2

CATTLE—(Continued)

SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL, 16 MONTHS. First at local shows. Sire, White Cloud; dam, Gainford Pearl, by Gainford Marquis and out of a an imported cow. John G. Corbett, Goodlands, Man. 16-2

WANTED—REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIF-ers, two to three years, state price. Also car seed Victory oats for sale. Chas. Shaw, Vegreville, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, yearling, good breeding and conformation. Price, $150. John B. Slimmon, Stoughton, Sask. 16-2

FOR QUICK SALE — ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, 11 and 12 months old. Thick, blocky lads. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 13-5

SELLING—RED POLLED BULLS. SIRED BY half brother to world's champion cow. Hoosier Stock Farm, Galahad, Alta. 16-4

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls, rising one year. A. J. Cook, Hardy, Sask.

FOR SALE—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS—HAVE two growthy bulls, 16 months old. Price $2 00.00 and $175.00 each. W.F. Garnett, Carman, Man.

FOR SALE—SIX CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, eight to 24 months old. Prices reasonable. Leigh Bros., Viscount, Sask. 14-3

FOR SALE — REGISTERED SHORTHORN Bull, three years old in May, roan, $150. Leslie Osborne, Fleming, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS (D-P TYPE), gilt-edged breeding. Dr. Hopkins, Stockwell Farm, Surbiton, Sask. 15-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ABERDEEN-Angus bull, five years. Price $250. Alex. Burnett, Oxbow, Sask. 15-2

HEREFORD BULL, REGISTERED, FOUR years, good breeding. Price right. W. G. Hudson, Sperling, Man. 15-2

TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER of good milch cows due to freshen shortly, some with calves. Prices reasonable. Phone 3315.

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 13 months old, $200. C. E. Thompson, Clearwater, Man. 13-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, 12 months old. Bonnie Brae strain. R. F. Fallis, Souris, Man. 13-4

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. F. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

SELLING — HOLSTEINS, YOUNG STOCK. Morland, Crystal City, Man. 14-4

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SWINE—continued

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL STRAIN, mated to Government Contest, International laying strain, $3.00 setting. Mrs. J. Bain, Travers, Alta. 14-3

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, $2.50 per 15. Mrs. Lee, Donogh, Griswold, Man. 13-4

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SINGLE COMB BROWN, ALSO WHITE LEG-horn eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-5

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BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FINE color, genuine bred-to-lay, 10 years breeder, 15, $3.00; 60, $10. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. David Russell, Two Creeks, Man. 16-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, CHOICE utility stock, good winter layers, eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $5.00 and $7.00 each. Best that money can buy. C. W. Walter, Deepdale, Man. 15-3

PURE - BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, MAX-well's prize-winning strain, eggs, $2.50 per 15. Mrs. W. D. Cowie, Dundurn, Sask. 14-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS — HEAVY WINTER layers, from prize-winning stock, eggs, $3.00 per 15. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 14-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING, laying strain, $2.50 per 15. Wm. Halsall, Killam, Alta. 16-2

BUFF ORPINGTON, SHOW AND LAYING strain, eggs, 15, $3.00; 50, $7.00; 100, $12. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 16-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—GOOD, FREE range, utility stock, $2.00 per 15. Frank Hartman, Macoun, Sask. 16-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $2.00 AND $3.00 setting. W. J. Hewitt, Hazenmore, Sask. 16-3

A FEW GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER-els, $3.00 each. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 15-2

SUNDRY BREEDS

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED EXHIBITION MAT-ings, Black Orpingtons, $5.00 and $10 setting; Buff Orpingtons, $5.00 setting; Rouen Ducks, $3.00 setting 10 eggs; Toulese geese, 60 cents per egg; Black Cochin Bants, $3.00 setting; Dutch rabbits, $5.00 pair. Saskatoon Orpington Show, 1920, 1st hen, 3rd cock, 6th cockerel, 9th pullet. Some splendid Blacks, cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Acme Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY — IN WHITE Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Single Comb White Leghorns, safe arrival guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send eggs and I will hatch them for you. Have had over 25 years' experience. John C. Longmore, 11823 85th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 16-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING — SINGLE WHITE Leghorns, $3.00 per 15; $7.50 for 50; White Langshans, $5.00 for 15; White Holland turkeys, 60 cents each, prize-winners at Calgary, Lethbridge and Swift Current shows. Unfertile replaced. A. Graham, Box 114, Lethbridge, Alta. 16-2

C. B. McMURDO, WETASKIWIN, ALTA., breeder of Buff Orpingtons and Light Brahmas, winners at the Calgary Provincial; Buffs, $3.00 setting; Light Brahmas, $3.50 per setting. Small pen of light Brahmas which will produce winners at $5.00 setting. 13-4

HATCHING EGGS—FROM TOEW'S BRED-TO-lay White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, with twelve generations bred-to-lay stock behind them, $2.50 per 15; $4.00 per 30; $10 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man. 14-10

FOR SALE—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $1.50 for 15; also White Pekin duck eggs, $1.50 for 11. I took first prize at Des Moines and Monticello, Iowa, in 1919. Order direct from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Otten, Riceton, Sask. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY BEST PENS, pure-bred Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, $3.00; 45, $8.00. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, nine eggs, $5.00. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 15-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—EXHIBITION LAYING strain, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, eggs, $5.00 per 15; Golden Laced Wyandottes, $4.00. List of winnings at Regina Show: six 1st, three 2nd, one 3rd, one 4th, one 5th, three specials. J. Deitz, 1868 Ottawa Street, Regina, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE PEKIN DUCK eggs, $3.00 for nine; pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, $2.50 for setting of 15; $10 for 100 eggs. Mrs. P. McIntyre, R.R. No. 3, Carman, Man. Phone 123, ring 4. 16-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, BLUE Ringlets, from imported stock and Single Comb White Leghorns, $3.00 per setting of 15; two settings, $5.00. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 cents each; White Wyandottes, Guild's strain, 15 eggs, $1.50; 30 eggs, $2.50. M. Carswell, Laurier, Man. 16-3

ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS FROM PEN OF best layers, 15, $2.50; 30, $4.50; from farm flock, 15, $1.50; 30, $2.50; 100, $8.00. R. Sterzer, Luseland, Sask. 14-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS, GOOD WINTER LAYERS, eggs, $2.00 15; $10 100. S. C. Anconas, special pen, $3.00, 15. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 14-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horns, also White Wyandottes, Regal Dorcas eggs, $2.00 for 15; $9.00 per 100. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgeville, Man. 14-4

WHITE LEGHORNS AND WHITE WYAN-dottes. Vigorous, heavy-laying strains. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. Write now for illustrated catalog. 14-12

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS, WHITE WYAN-dottes, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Send for mating list. F. T. Hall, Salmon Arm, B.C. 13-4

EGGS FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE IS-land Reds, Smith's laying strain, $2.00 for 15. Indian Runners, Ducks, white and fawn, 12 for $2.00. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 15-3

TOM BARRON, 282-EGG-STRAIN DIRECT imported Wyandottes and Leghorn cockerels. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 12-6

BEST BABY CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY LEG-horns and Barred Rocks. Prices right. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 8-13

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN AND Buff Orpington eggs, $2.50 for 15. H. J. Stevenson, Boissevain, Manitoba. 14-4

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB Black Minorcas, prize-winners, $3.00 to $5.00 for 15 eggs. Howard Loucks, Delisle, Sask. 14-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS for hatching, $2.00 per 15; $10 per 100. Jacob J. Dyck, Box 12, Winkler, Man. 15-2

SUNDRY BREEDS—Continued

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS EGGS, 15, $1.75; 100, $9.00. Chas. A. Boyd, Bethany, Man. 16-3

EGGS, $5.00 PER 15; WHITE ROCK AND BUFF Orpington, winners at Regina and Saskatoon in 1919. F. A. Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 16-4

MY ANCONAS ARE BRED TO LAY. EGGS from prize winning stock, $3.50 per 15. Rose or single comb. R. S. Merry, Swift Current, Sask.

BLACK LANGSHAN AND LIGHT BRAHMA eggs, $2.50 for 15; Bronze Turkey eggs, 35 cents each. Albert White, Fairlight, Sask. 16-3

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POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUminum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral $1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, $2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, $3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, $1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

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SEED TESTING

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SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited. Farm Seed Specialists Winnipeg 52tf

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FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED AND graded at Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, shipped by producer from elevator. 100 lb. lots, $20, including bags; 500 lb. lots $19, including bags. Communicate John McD. Davidson, Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta. 7-4

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FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED, took second at Soil Products Exhibition, 1920, $20 100 lbs, sacked, f.o.b., Wood Bay or Pilot Mound. C. T. Masson, Wood Bay, Man. 15-2

SEED GRAIN—Continued

KITCHENER WHEAT—SNAP FOR QUICK sale. From Seager Wheeler seed—pure, cleaned, ready for seeder, $3.00 bushel, cash with order; f.o.b. Grand Trunk or Canadian National. Two-bushel bags, 40c. extra. Andrew Andersen, Alsask, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—TIMOTHY FLAX, EXTRA GOOD recleaned seed, $6.50 bushel, f.o.b. Glenavon. Will sell balance of my recleaned Marquis wheat grown from registered seed, at $3.25 bushel. R. C. Mortimer, Glenavon, Sask. 16-4

FOR SALE—IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL OATS, Government seed, 1917, absolutely clean; great yielders, 75 bushels; dry breaking. Quantity limited, $3.00 bushel. E. J. Haggarty, Donalda, Alta.

SELLING—ABOUT 1,650 BUSHELS SENSAtion seed oats, $1.00, f.o.b. Guernsey, Sask., Government test 92%. Not absolutely free from wild oats. Sample for 10 cents. J. A. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask.

WANTED—100 TO 150 BUSHELS SPELTZ seed, must be clean, free from weeds and fair sample. State price to B. Sproul, P.O. Box 873, Moose Jaw, Sask.. Phone 9 R 3. 15-2

WANTED—CAR OF SEED OATS, FREE FROM wild oats and high germination test. Send samples and prices to Dugald Grain Growers' Dugald, Man

SELLING—FLAX, FREE FROM MUSTARD, wild oats and thoroughly cleaned, $5.75 bushel, bags included, $6.00 bushel. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 16-3

SELLING—SIX-ROWED BARLEY, FREE FROM wild oats, thoroughly cleaned, $1.75 bushel. Bags included, $2.00 bushel. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 16-3

FOR SALE—75 BUSHELS PRELUDE WHEAT seed from Harris McFayden. Yielded 26 bus. per acre 1919. $3.25 per bushel, sacked. G. O. Sweetman, Kelliher, Sask.

MILLET COLLIN BUNGARIAN MIXED— Yielded four ton per acre, 1919. $8.50 per 100, bags included. James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 16-3

SELLING—FALL RYE, CLEANED, $2.50 BUShel. Timothy seed, 100 pound lots, $15, bags included. Samples on request. Jas. A. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 16-4

SELLING—60 BUSHELS CANADA WHITE field peas, $4.00 per bushel. A. M. High Killarney, Man.

MCKENZIE'S 96 SEED OATS, PERFECTLY clean, $1.50, bags extra. T. Picard, Guernsey, Sask. 16-2

SEED OATS, O.A.C. 72, $1.15 BUSHEL. E. F. Leitch, Elm Creek, Man.

SELLING—FALL RYE, CLEANED, SACKED, $2.20 bushel. M. J. Howes & Sons, Willow Farm, Millet, Alta.

SELLING—1,825 BUSHELS GOOD, CLEAN Victory seed oats, $1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Jansen, Sask. Phone 11-3-1. Francis Gehl. 16-2

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 20c lb. James McKelvey, Holmfield, Man. 16-2

TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN, HAD GERMINAtion, 18 cents. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 14-5

SELLING—FALL RYE, TESTED 90% GERmination, $2.25 bushel, sacks furnished. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 14-4

SELLING—300 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX $6.35 bushel, sacked. L. F. Pail, Kinsella, Alta. 14-3

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CLEANED SEED oats. Car lots or smaller quantities. H. M. Trimble, Elevator, Lacombe, Alberta. 12-4

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE Bloom. $20 per bushel f.o.b. Sintaluta, bags extra. W. C. Hill & Sons, Sintaluta, Sask. tf

FOR SALE—GENUINE GRIMM'S ALFALFA seed, Saskatchewan grown, 80 cents per pound. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask. 15-4

SELLING—A QUANTITY OF GOOD FLAX cleaned, $6.00 per bushel; bags extra. F. Perkins, Guernsey, Sask. 15-2

CAR BANNER SEED OATS—PRICE AND sample on application. H. Cuming, Kipling, Sask. 15-3

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FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN FLAX SEED, $6.00 per bushel, bags extra. J. H. Cale, Antler, Sask. 15-3

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS OF FIRST-CLASS seed oats. G. A. Short, Coronation, Alta. 11-6

SELLING — 60-DAY OATS. POMEROY, Roblin, Man. 14-8

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SELLING — EARLY OHIO AND IRISH COBbler potatoes, $2.50 a bushel, sacked. Ship soon as all danger from frost is past. F.O.B. Plunkett, Sask. W. R. Seabrook.

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SELLING—CHOICE EARLY OHIO POTATOES, $2.50 per bushel. Philip Wood, Guernsey, Sask. 15-2

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SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE, 8-furrow P & O engine gang. All good condition, $1,500, half cash, balance, terms to suit purchaser, or would consider some good young horses. G. J. Fisher, Oak Bluff, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—MASSEY-HARRIS manure spreader, No. 3, new. Never used, $150 cash or will trade for 12 or 16 barrel gas tank mounted. Riverview Farms, Lydiatt, Man. 13-3

$800 CASH TAKES CASE 10-20 GAS TRACTOR completely overhauled; three-furrow Little Genious plow, two-breaker, three-stubble bottoms ready for field. Harrey J. Nagel, Lomond, Alta. 16-2

SALE OR TRADE FOR OATS—26-32 FARQU-har rake separator on extended sills, hand-feed straw carrier; also eight-H.P. Fairbanks-Morse type N oil engine, Bosch magneto and clutch pulley. Box 11, Paynton, Sask.

FOR SALE—EIGHT-BOTTOM COCKSHUTT breaker, complete, A1 condition, $425. Six stubble bottoms, $65; six-bottom Cockshutt breaker, $2.50; Garr-Scott 36-30 separator truck, $75. R. C. Theobald, Strongfield, Sask.

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SELLING—COCKSHUTT TANDEM ENGINE disc, 18-32. Used one season. Excellent condition. $160. F.o.b. Eastend, Sask. Harry Ostlund 16-3

STEAM TRACTOR, 18 AMERICAN ABEL, ready to work, including tank and pump, 135-lb steam, $400 cash, or trade on stock. P. McPherson, Isabella, Man.

WANTED—SCRUB CUTTER, NOT LARGER than four-and-a-half foot swath. State cash and terms price. C. W. Burry, Lanigan, Sask. 16-2

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SELLING—10-20 THREE-WHEELED CASE. Used part of two seasons. In good condition. $800 cash. Apply M. Mills, P.O. Box 60, Starbuck, Man. 15-2

SELLING—10-20 AND 30-60 HART-PARR KER-osene engines, six and eight bottom Cockshutt engine gang complete. All in excellent condition. Wm. R. Johnson, Bounty, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—15-30 GAS TRACTOR. In first-class condition. Will trade for 20-horse steam in good condition or sell reasonable. J. E. Andrew, Girvin, Sask.

FOR SALE—SIX-FURROW SATTLEY GANG automatic lift. Plowed only 135 acres. Price $350 cash. Box 153, Benton Station, Alta. 15-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—EIGHT-BOTTOM Oliver stubble plow. E. L. Kelly, Broderick, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—27-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER, excellent condition, $225. M. T. Jones, Bulyea Sask. 14-2

SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, JUST OVER-hauled. Cheap for cash. Apply Lock Box 102, Nanton, Alta. 14-3

SNAP—DAISY SEPARATOR, 29 x 44, READY for work. All belts. $490 cash. Box 302, Moosomin, Sask. 14-3

SELLING—20 NEW WHIP HOLDER DEVISE for whipping up lead team from drivers' seat. Price $6.00 each. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask.

FOR SALE—POWER CEMENT MIXER COM-plete. In A1 condition. Also steel wagon truck. Mrs. B. Chase, Windthorst, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—12-25 CASE TRACTOR with extension rims. Practically new. Geo. Harper, Carmangay, Alta.

FOR SALE—SURE-DROP CORN PLANTER F. Swaby, Prince Albert, Sask.

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SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton Moose Jaw. 4tf

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL-ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

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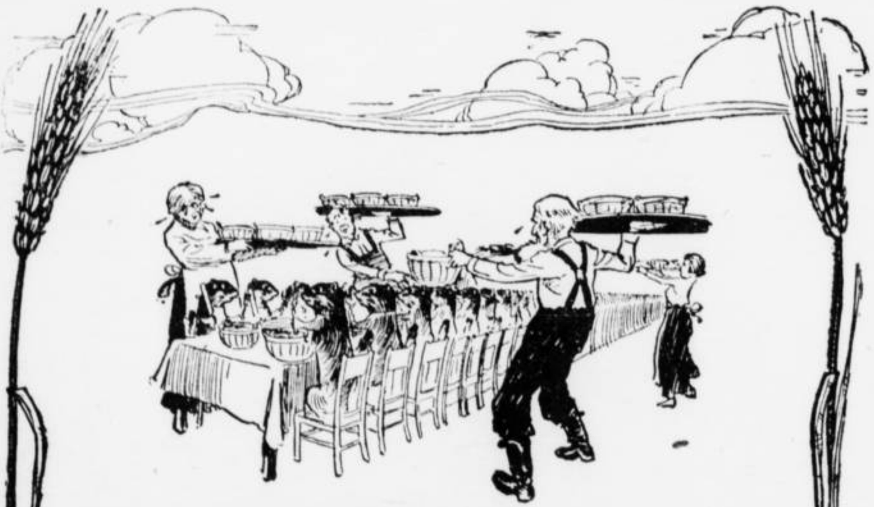

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You and the family feed gophers. Cut it out. Kill gophers —don't feed 'em. Save for yourself what gophers now eat. And since gophers destroy from 2 to 10 bushels of grain to the acre, you can save from $400 to $1,000 or more, by spending $1.20 for a package of

Kill-Em-Quick

No farmer should use anything else. It's the strongest. It's the quickest. It's the ***most power*** wrapped up **in a *small package*** of anything sold.

Kill-Em-Quick is known by the company it keeps. It's bought by the best farmers in this Province. The Manitoba Agricultural College says it is the strongest and "most efficient gopher exterminator made. The analysis of gopher poisons by the Provincial Government proves it to be the most concentrated and strongest. You can ***rely*** absolutely on Kill-Em-Quick. It does the work so well that its sales almost double each year.

We are offering cash prizes of $250 to Boys and Girls of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba under 21 years living on farms, who will take the best photographs of dead gophers killed by our Kill-Em-Quick.

100-acre size **$1.20**
40-acre size **60c**

Go to your Druggist or Dealer in town and get one of the Contest Blanks for your Son or Daughter. If you can't get a blank, or can't get Kill-Em-Quick, write us and we'll send you some blanks and mail you direct and ***postpaid*** a package of Kill-Em-Quick on receipt of the price quoted.

Kill-Em-Quick Company (Canada) Ltd., Regina, Sask.

The Farmers Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 16, 1920.

OATS—Prices continue to advance steadily. Winnipeg May futures are 4½ cents higher and July 3¼ cents higher than a week ago. In addition to the bullish influences which have affected prices right along, we now have to consider the continued cold weather which has necessitated feeding cattle much longer than expected. This affects all parts of the three prairie provinces, and in some parts where crops last summer were good, some farmers now find that they did not reserve enough feed for their stock and that they must buy some. The result is that offerings in our market are light.

BARLEY—May futures are one cent higher than a week ago. Cash demand is better, especially for lower grades. Many traders look for higher levels, in sympathy with advancing prices for wheat and rye in American markets.

FLAX—All markets are extremely dull, and display a weak undertone. The decline for the week has been 9½ cents.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 12 to 17 inclusive

	12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
May	106	107¼	107¾	109¾	110¾	109½	107¾	71½
July	98¼	99¼	99¾	102	102½	102½	99¼	73⅞
Barley—								
May	156¾	156¾	157¼	159½	159	159¼	157¼	101⅞
July	151⅞	151½	152¼	156½	155⅞	156⅜	152¾	104¼
Flax—								
May	525	523	522	524	519	512¾	530	367
July	507	504	606	508	504½	501	512	363¾

WINNIPEG

Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending April 16, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 1,545; sheep and lambs, 18; calves, 73; hogs, 1,592.

Receipts continued very light, the majority of the run consisting of finished cattle with a few stockers and feeders. Owing to bad roads the prospects are for a light run during the coming week. Taking the markets as a whole it can be considered even with last week, and indications all point to prices holding good and firm.

Breedy stockers and feeders are in active demand at high prices; poor quality stuff, however, is hard to sell. Feeders are realizing more than ever that quality counts. We strongly advise those who expect to be in the market for stockers and feeders to place their order immediately, as there is certainly going to be a heavy call from the country when we get a little closer to grass, and we are afraid some orders a little later on will go unfilled.

The hog market last week had a weak undertone, which resulted in selects going to $19.50 per cwt, a reaction, however, has taken place and selects can now be quoted at $20.

Do not forget to have Health Certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that the same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle		
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	$11.50 to	$14.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	10.00 to	11.50
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	9.00 to	10.00
Fair to medium steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	8.00 to	9.00
Common steers, 500 to 700 lbs.	7.50 to	8.00
Choice fat heifers	10.00 to	11.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to	9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to	7.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to	5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to	8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to	7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to	8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to	6.50
Fat lambs	12.00 to	15.00
Sheep	6.00 to	12.00
Veal calves	7.50 to	15.00
Stockers and Feeders		
Choice weighty good colored feeders	$ 9.50 to	$10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	8.50 to	9.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to	110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to	75.00
Hogs		
Selects fed and watered		$ 20.00
Lights	$14.00 to	16.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.		19.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	15.25 to	17.25
Medium sows		15.25
Stags and boars	7.50 to	13.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Market firm, receipts light. Dealers paying country shippers 40c. Reported packers paying wholesale grocers as high as 43c, cases free. Jobbing, 44-45c; retailing specials, 55c; ordinary, 50c.

REGINA—Market very firm, prices jump about five cents, with prospect of going higher. B. C. buyers very active. Dealers paying 43½-44c for straight receipts. Jobbing, 45c; retailing, 46-48c.

SASKATOON—Receipts light, competition keen. Dealers paying 39-40c delivered, cases included. Jobbing, 42c; retailing, 45c.

EDMONTON—Market unchanged, dealers pay 39-40c to country points. Receipts fair, quality good. Jobbing extras, 48½c; ones, 45c; twos, 40c. Retail, 50-55c.

CALGARY—Unchanged at 40c to country f.o.b. Calgary. Straight receipts lighter than this time last year.

Tariff on Hay Suspended

Suspension of the Canadian tariff on hay importations from the United States has been authorized by the federal government for a period of two months, to assist in alleviating the feed shortage in the three prairie provinces, Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture, announced today.

It is expected that large stocks of prairie hay now available in North Dakota, and probably elsewhere will be shipped into Canada as a result. The tariff, which has been removed temporarily, was $2.00 a ton.

It is reported that in North Dakota alone more than 1,000 tons surplus hay can be obtained. Hay is selling as high as $50 a ton. An Edmonton dispatch says wild hay is quoted at $60 there, and there is little to be had even at that price.

Cheap Seed Till April 30

By a regulation of the Canadian Wheat Board, dated April 13, the time during which seed wheat may be bought from local elevators at the cheap rate fixed by the board is extended to April 30, 1920. The price up to and including that date will be $2.45 per bushel basis No. 1 northern in store at Fort William or Port Arthur. After midnight, April 30, the price will be on the basis of $2.80.

Western Canada Shorthorn Sale

A recent advice from J. B. Davidson, the western secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Association who is assisting in the management of the show and sale, indicates that all entries should be in by April 25.

Correction

In the report of the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show, in our issue of April 14, Alvin I. Yerex, of Lamont, is credited third place in the class for Clydesdale brood mares with Miss Tyrie. This should be Lady Montrave, belonging to Lawrence Rye, of Edmonton.

Manitoba Arbor Day

The Manitoba government has proclaimed May 10 as Arbor Day, and it is set apart as a public holiday, the people of the province are urged to devote the day to planting of forest and other trees, and generally to observe the spirit of the day.

Trapping Muskrats

Under the provisions of the Game Protection Act, amended at the last session of the legislature, the season for the trapping of muskrats, south of the 5rd paralel, closes on April 30 instead of May 15, as last season.

Burnaby Accepts Nomination

R. W. E. Burnaby, president of the U.F.O. and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has made a statement as to why he has accepted nomination in North York, and opposes Hon. MacKenzie King. Mr. Burnaby made it perfectly plain that he was not seeking the nomination, but would stand, because he considered it a matter of duty on his part. "I am fully convinced that Hon. Mr. King should be opposed by the U.F.O." he said. "I think that it is in the interest of the whole movement that someone should be put up. With the president of the U.F.O. and the president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture living in the riding, it would look to the rest of the Dominion as if a bargain had been made if we failed to oppose him."

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 12th to April 17th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS 2 CW	OATS 3 CW	OATS Ex1Fd	OATS 1 Fd.	OATS 2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	BARLEY Rej	BARLEY Fd	FLAX 1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	FLAX 3 CW	RYE 2 CW
April 12	171	106	102¼	102¼	100¼	98¼	170¾	150¾	140¾	140¾	525	518	465	206
13	171	107¼	103⅜	103⅜	101⅜	99⅜	170¾	150¾	140¾	140¾	[illegible]	516	463	207½
14	171	108⅝	104⅝	105½	103½	101¼	171½	151½	142½	142½	522	515	462	209
15	171	110⅜	106⅜	106⅜	108⅜	102⅜	173¼	153¼	144¼	144¼	524	517	464	217
16	171	110⅜	106⅜	107⅜	105⅜	103⅜	173	[illegible]	144½	144¼	519	[illegible]	459	219
17	171	109	106	107	105	103	173½	154½	144½	144½	512¾	505¾	472¾	214½
Week ago	171	108¾	104⅝	104⅝	102½	101½	171½	151½	141	141	530	522	470	207½
Year ago	175½	76⅜	68½	68⅜	66⅝	63¼	101½	96½	89⅜	89⅜	370	362	347	160

Parliamentary News

Continued from Page 50

ratify the sale of the Grand Trunk, was not strictly in accordance with the act of parliament. The trouble seems to be that British shareholders of a subsidiary company, who had no right to vote at a Grand Trunk meeting, were present and did so, while eight Canadian shareholders were not personally notified of the meeting. In order to make everything correct, the government decided to introduce a bill to ratify the whole proceedings. This all means delay, but it is no serious obstacle in the way of the final acquirement, by the process of arbitration, of the Grand Trunk lines and their inclusion in the Canadian National Railway system.

Hon. W. S. Fielding moved an amendment, which would make the corrections necessary without ratifying anything. This was defeated without a division. During the debate on the amendment, A. R. MacMaster, Brome, ran foul of the chairman of committee, E. W. Nesbitt, north Oxford, when he read statements made by Grand Trunk shareholders at their recent meeting in London. Mr. MacMaster held that these had no bearing on the bill, but Mr. Nesbitt appealed the ruling. A division resulted in the chair being upheld by a majority of 43 votes. The cross-benchers split on the vote, Gould and Johnston voting with MacMaster and the others with the chair.

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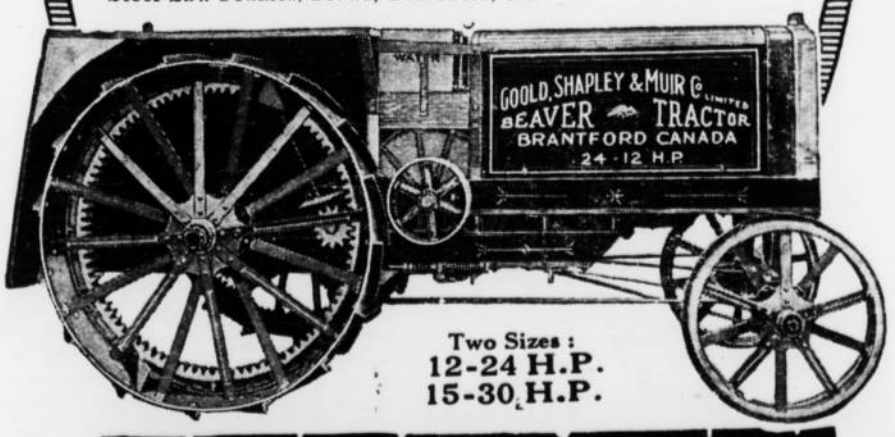

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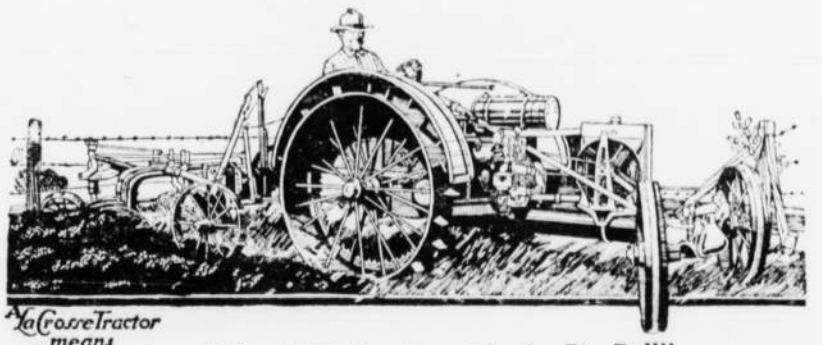

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